The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Etc.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
Elegant Retail Stock
OF
GILES, BRO. & CO.,
266 and 268 Wabash-av.,
Commencing to-day at 10 o'clock, and continuing at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock p. m.,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

CLOSING-OUT SALE POSITIVE,
AND
WITHOUT RESERVE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.

MINERAL WATERS.

APOLLINARIS
NATURAL
MINERAL WATER,
The Queen of Table Waters.
HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE. "A delightful beverage."
DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND. "Far superior to Vichy, Seltzer, or any other."
DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS. "Most grateful and refreshing."
DR. R. OGDEN DOREMUS. "Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use; free from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially aerated waters."
PROF. WANKLYN, London, Eng. "Impregnated only with its own gas."
DR. E. R. PEASLEE. "Useful and very agreeable."
DR. AUSTIN FLINT, DR. F. N. OTIS. "Healthful, and well suited for Dyspepsia, and cases of acute disease."
DR. JAMES R. WOOD. "Mildly antacid; agrees well with dyspeptics, and where there is a gouty diathesis."
DR. FORDYCE BARKER. "By far the most agreeable, alone or mixed with wine, useful in Catarrhs of Stomach or Bladder, and in Gout."
DR. J. MARION SIMS. "Not only a luxury but a necessity."

To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United States, and wholesale of

FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,
41 & 43 WARREN-ST.,
NEW YORK.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
AND
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
Room 22 Superior Block, 77 Clark-st., opposite Court-House Square, Chicago, Ill.

The next regular term will commence on Monday, Sept. 10, 1877. The business course will embrace Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Mercantile Correspondence, Ethics of Business, Commercial Law, and the French and German Languages.

The Scientific Course will embrace Drawing, Architecture, Civil, Mechanical, and Topographical Engineering, the Natural Sciences, the Higher Mathematics, Mechanics, and the French and German Languages.

A situation is guaranteed to every student who shall have taken the regular prescribed course of two years, upon condition of his serving one year in the "CHICAGO COUNTING HOUSE," where a regular set of books will be placed under his charge and he will be shown how to keep them, thus making him a practical bookkeeper. The books represent real business, and are furnished by the business men of Chicago.

N. B.—A REGULAR NIGHT SCHOOL will be opened for young men who cannot attend during the day. Send for circular. Take the elevator. For further information apply at the college office or address
W. A. MYERS, President.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.
The leading Preparatory School of the West. Its graduates in nine different colleges. Presbyterian control.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 13.
Address ALBERT R. SABIN,
Lake Forest, Ill. Principal.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL
OF YALE COLLEGE.
Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and in Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc.
For programme, address Prof. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven, Conn.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,
No. 11 Eighteenth-st.
English and Classical Day-School, with Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Departments. Pupils of both sexes have equal advantages in all. Tuition charged only from date of admission.
H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa., opens SEPT. 12th. Location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadets. For circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, Chicago, or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (Founded 1857). 316 West Fifty-eighth-st., New York (Central Park). Family and Day School for Young Ladies. Special advantages for conversational French and German. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877.
Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, Principals.

Institute of the Sacred Heart of Mary,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.
Academy and day-school for young ladies. Will reopen Sept. 3, 1877. Board and tuition in two languages, bedding, etc., $125 per annum. Address
SISTER SUPERIOR.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (LATE Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics, No. 17 W. 38th-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

GRANVILLE MILITARY COLLEGE, NO. GRANVILLE, N. Y.; one hour from Saratoga; healthiest climate, elegant buildings, steam heat, cheerful home, no temptations, earnest and thorough work for boys fitting for college, science, or business; 28th year. Send for catalogue, with full references to WALLACE C. WILLCOX, A. M., President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address the REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. FOR particulars address L. BAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys, 30 miles from New York. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y. BOTH sexes; $225 per year; no extras. Send for circular.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for illustrated Circular, 40 pages, giving details.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Business Suits!

THE BEST	
Fancy Cassimeres	$25
Fancy Cassimeres	30
Fine Eng. Suitings	35
Fine Eng. Suitings	40

J.B. HALL & CO., Tailors. 130 Dearborn-st.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS,
PROBASCO & RUMNEY
263 STATE-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.
On account of owner's removal from the city,
THE ELEGANT
Brown-Stone Residence and Barn
NO. 876 WABASH-AV.
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 10 a. m.,
ON THE PREMISES.

Will be sold the very desirable and elegant brown stone residence of J. H. Davey. House three stories with Mansard roof, 25x94 feet, containing fifteen rooms, besides store-room, pantries, bath-room, closets, and cellar, two furnaces and range. The house is as complete in finish and convenience as money could make it.

Sale Without Reserve.
TERMS CASH.
C. C. THAYER & CO.

No. 876 Wabash-av.
MAGNIFICENT
Rosewood and French Walnut Parlor, Dining-Room, and Chamber Furniture,
Moquette, Axminster, and English Body Brussels Carpets.
Elegant Lace Curtains and Lambrequins, handsome British Crystal Chandeliers, elegant Rosewood Mounted, Pier, and Mantel Mirrors. Superb Mirrored Hat-Tree, Bronzes, Statuary, French Clocks, Oil Paintings, and Steel Engravings, Bedding, Kitchen and Laundry Furniture. Also Billiard-Table and Fixtures, being the entire contents of the elegant residence of J. H. Davey, Esq.,

AT AUCTION,
Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 10:30 a. m.
N. B.—Sale will commence in the Parlors.
C. C. THAYER & CO.

FINANCIAL.

The National Life-Insurance Co. of U. S. of A.
CAPITAL STOCK FOR SALE.

The Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., having rejected all proposals submitted for the purchase of the aforesaid Capital Stock and directed the Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Co., of Chicago, Ill., to again advertise its sale, the undersigned by virtue of said order hereby invites for thirty days proposals for the purchase in lots of any amount of the whole Capital Stock of the NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO., OF U. S. OF A., being 10,000 shares at a par value of $100 per share, all owned by the Republic Life-Ins. Co., of Chicago, Ill., whose business being closed up, the sale of this Capital Stock is required. The National Life-Ins. Co. of U. S. of A. has been for many years and is now in successful operation, having about four millions of dollars assets. Information in regard to the nature and value of the assets and business of said Company will be furnished on application to the undersigned to persons interested and desiring information in regard thereto, for the purpose of bidding for said Capital Stock. All proposals to be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for National Life-Ins. Co. Capital Stock," and addressed to the undersigned, to be submitted by him unopened to the Court for its action at the end of the thirty days, or as soon thereafter as practicable.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver,
Republic Life-Ins. Co., 157 La Salle-st.
Chicago, Aug. 30, 1877.

TO INVESTORS.
We offer at 103 and Accrued Interest 7 per cent bearing West Chicago Park Bonds,
DUE 1890.
Interest payable semi-annually.
Total amount outstanding of these bonds, $640,000.
For the prompt payment of principal and interest of these Bonds the credit of the Town of West Chicago, being the largest portion of the City of Chicago, is irrevocably pledged.
We recommend these Bonds as an absolutely safe and well-paying investment.
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.
$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles, have made $3,750. $100 have paid $1,700 in 30 days. We guarantee all 60 day Straddles; money refunded if no profit is made. References given. Correspondence solicited.
W. F. HUBBELL & CO.,
Members New York Mining Stock Exchange,
P. O. Box 2613. 46 Broad-st., N. Y.

COUNTY ORDERS AND **CITY VOUCHERS**
Bought at highest rate by
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT, FOR 5 years, in sums of $1,000 and over, on farms or business property in Northern Illinois. E. SANFORD, Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.

OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

SIGHT
IS
PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

SHIRTS.

Gents Who Require Perfect-Fitting Fine Dress Shirts, Would do well to leave their measure for 6 of Keep's Custom Shirts. The very best. No obligation to take any Shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 East Madison-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR! "SARATOGA WAVE." Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming hair, or hair that won't crimp, should wear one. Found ONLY at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

JEAN DRAWERS.

Keep's Jean Drawers,
Very best quality, 50c per pair. 173 East Madison-st.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

111
FAMILY USE!
New Departure in the Liquor Business.
$1 PER BOTTLE.

10,000 quart bottles of all the following brands of Kentucky Hand-made Sour Mash Whiskeys, crop of '74, and guaranteed four-summer goods:
D. Monarch & Bros.,
M. V. Monarch,
Bon & Lillard,
Kentucky Club,
F. Stitzel,
Wm. H. McBrayer,
At $1 per bottle, or $10 per case of 12 bottles, expressly for Family and Druggists' use; also, Sherries, Ports, and Gins of choicest brands at $1 per bottle.

WE DEFY COMPARISON
Of our goods and prices with other dealers, especially our Brandies, Gins, Wines, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, English Ales and Stouts, of which we have the largest and finest stock in the West.

NOTE THESE QUOTATIONS.

Bass' Ale (bottled by Burk), per doz., gold	$1.75
Guiness' Stout (bottled by Mo-'chan), per doz., gold	1.75
Tennant's India Pale Ale, per doz., gold	1.75
Allsop's Pale Ale, per doz., gold	1.75

Full line of other standard Ales at bottom prices.
All standard brands of Champagne for sale at less than offered by any other Chicago merchant.
Also, McMullen's White Label Bass' Ale, for which we are sole Western Agents.
All bottled goods from this establishment bear Lawrence & Martin's trade-mark—"Chicago Rising from Its Ashes," and all such are guaranteed.
All goods delivered free of charge.

Cigar Department.
Just received, 500,000 Key West Cigars, new crop, which we are offering cheaper than any other house in Chicago, as follows: Seidenberg, Londres, Conchas, Elegantes, Comme il Faut, Zerlira, and Espanola brands, three for 25 cents; and Opera Bouffe and Regalitas, 5 cents each.
We have just received 100,000 imported Oscar y Amanda Cigars, and have in stock a full line of Villar y Villar Preciosos, Cabana Reina, Maria Victoria, Flor de Cuba, and other imported Cigars.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN,
111 Madison-st.

SILVERWARE.

GRAND OPENING
AT
N. Matson & Co.'s
State and Monroe-sts.

STERLING SILVER-WARE.
PLATED-WARE, very superior quality, QUADRUPLE PLATE.
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES.
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.
NOVELTIES IN CHAINS.
NECKLACES, LOCKETS.
BRACELETS, and JEWELRY.
We invite inspection of our New Goods, and assure buyers better goods at lower prices than can be found elsewhere.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

CHICAGO INTER-STATE EXPOSITION.
Complete in all Departments, and the finest representative exhibition of American Industry and Art ever held—equal in quality to the Centennial of '76.
Admission—Adults, 25c; children under 12 years, 15c.
Excursion rates on all transportation lines.
A STUDY IN
POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.
The public are reminded that by means of the collection as arranged in successive epochs in the
BRIC-A-BRAC
Room, and the hand-book which accompanies it, a study in the above branches is offered which has never before been possible in this part of the country.

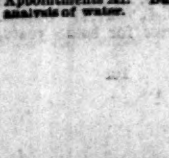
MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
I, the undersigned, hereby notify all whom it may concern, that I have this day withdrawn as partner from the Garden City Billiard Table Factory.
MAX KIRCHNER.
The firm will be continued by STOLL & CLAUSSEN, 61 and 63 North Dearborn-st.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the State Savings Institution are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
L. B. OTIS, Receiver.
Chicago, Sept. 24, 1877.

OLD GOLD,
GOLD DUST, Silver, and Bullion, assayed and bought. Bar, Sheet, and Granulated Fine Gold and Silver for sale. CHICAGO REFINING CO., 125 Fifth-av.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake-St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GLEN PARK HOTEL, WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms, $2 to $3 per day. Appointments A1. 'Bus free. Send for circular and analysis of water. C. S. FROST, Proprietor.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
RICH VARIETY.
Field, Leiter & Co.
STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,
Will offer, in great variety, for the Fall Season!
PERSIAN, TURKEY, and SAXONY RUGS!
Artistic Designs in
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS,
AND
BODY BRUSSELS.
Special Patterns in
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS and INGRAINS.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS. CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS and MATS!
As a special inducement, will offer till closed, a line of "BODY BRUSSELS" at $1.20.
Also Great Bargains! in "TAPESTRY BRUSSELS" and "INGRAINS!"
All who intend buying should not fail to make immediate selections!

OUR GRAND FALL OPENING!
TAKES PLACE
THURSDAY
OF THIS WEEK.

OYSTERS.

OFFICE OF
C. S. MALTBY,
12 Clark-st., Chicago.
We will Wholesale, until further notice, the
CELEBRATED
OLD RELIABLE
BALTIMORE PACKED
BRANDS OF
OYSTERS
At the following prices:
C. S. M., Select....30c per can.
H. & M., Standard....20c per can.
O. R., Medium....10c per can.
These brands, under all circumstances, will maintain their long-established reputation, and we guarantee them equal in every respect to any brands sold in this market.
E. P. CHATFIELD, Manager.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

CANNOT FAIL.
At the prices we are offering our PAPER HANGINGS and LACE CURTAINS, they must sell.
Our stock of CARPETS, full and of the newest patterns, at prices sure to suit.
CHICAGO CARPET CO.
233 STATE-ST.,
Old Stand of ALLEN, MACKEY & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE
THE AGENCY OF THE
Humboldt Insurance Co.
Has this day been transferred to us.
We respectfully ask a continuance of patronage bestowed upon this Company.
ADOLPH LOEB & CO.,
151 LaSalle-st.
Chicago, Sept. 24, 1877.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING
TO RENT.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

CRUSHED.

The Fidelity Savings Bank Succumbs to the Inevitable.

Application Made to Judge Moore for the Appointment of a Receiver.

The Bank Makes No Dissent, and the Lawyers Wrangle Over Candidates.

How the Concern Stood Friday Evening—$1,175,000 to Pay $1,370,000.

Organization of the Bank—Its Early History—The Change of Name.

Some of the Bad Investments Made by the Fidelity.

The Calumet Property, the Railway Construction Company, and the Safety-Vaults.

Propping Up Another Savings Bank—The Hooley Mortgage.

The Course of Events from July until the Suspension Came.

Examination Made of the Bank by an Expert During August.

Formal Transfer of the State Savings to Receiver Otis.

THE FIDELITY.

THE CRISIS COMES.

SUSPENDED BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

The crisis came a little sooner than was expected. That was all. There had been a general idea that some of these fine days some depositor would present himself at the paying-teller's window in the Fidelity Savings Bank, pull out of an inside pocket a well-worn and somewhat dirty expired "notice," shove it in the amiable Teller's face, and demand his ducats. According to this same popular idea, payment thereof would be refused, whereupon the said depositor would proceed in his wrath to hunt up a lawyer, who, with the glittering prospect of a big fee before his eyes, would proceed to draw up an application for a Receiver. But Albert A. and Mary A. Johnson didn't wait until their notices expired. They were not going to verify popular prediction in that way. With a singular disregard for the preconceived notions of the general public in this regard, they resolved to get ahead of everybody else; to take hoary old time by the forelock, as it were; to sound the bank's knell, and be in at the death before anybody else. And they carried out this resolve to their own satisfaction, and to the great delight of their dexterous legal adviser and colaborer. There were rumors on Saturday that somebody was getting the matter in the proper legal shape, and that the application would be made yesterday morning. There have been similar rumors for the past week, but none of them could be traced to any authoritative source, and they came to be regarded as general talk. But the story which was whispered about on the street-corners Saturday took on a more positive form, and, although a reporter sought to run it down and get at the fountain head of truth, as it were, he only brought up in the regions of rumor and speculation, which was just where he started out. Even Mr. Haines himself positively affirmed late Saturday morning that he knew nothing about it, and that he proposed to open his bank yesterday morning and proceed with business as usual. And he was there yesterday morning as early as 9 o'clock, with his clerks and everybody else on deck, prepared, as he says, to go ahead.

SOMETHING OF A CROWD

had gathered even at that early hour, each depositor intent on getting the first place in the line, or as near that as possible. Every last one was waiting for 10 o'clock, when the doors should open and they would file in with an escort of two policemen to take their places at the marble counter and begin another day's run. At 9:30 a minion of the law arrived. He was admitted through the door leading into the safety deposit vaults, and thence made his way back to the bank apartments proper, where he duly informed Mr. Haines and his confreres that he had been deputed by Judge Moore to come over and give notice that a Receiver would be applied for at 10 o'clock, or shortly thereafter. According to all accounts, there were no tears shed, no particular scenes ensued, and the bank people proceeded to draw up the following notice, which one of the boys pasted upon the outside centre door:

NOTICE.

Notice having been served that an injunction and Receiver had been applied for before Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, this morning, this bank will be closed to await the action of the Court.

To say that the depositors, who crowded around the clerk and proceeded to slowly spell out the notice as he put it up, were astonished, surprised, maddened, and disgusted, would only partly express the true state of their feelings as they realized that the crash had come. Men swore and bitterly cursed their fate, while women leaned up against the stone pillars and the iron casements and gave way to tears. It was the same sad picture which has been witnessed of late in front of the State Savings Institution and Sidney Myers' gorgeous but non-productive bee-hive, but with this exception: nobody had run away, nobody had stolen anything, and the "bust" was occasioned not by any dishonesty of the head of the banks, but by the fearful shrinkage of values, by the errors in judgment which led to bad investments, and by the daily exhaustion of the bank's financial energies through the agency of a long-continued, steady run, precipitated and kept up by the failure of other institutions of a like character. Naturally, then, the feeling towards Mr. Haines was not unfriendly. His depositors still had faith in his honesty, and were even disposed to look with

SOMETHING LIKE HOPEFULNESS

on the future, which, they believed, would see them with the greater portion, if not all, of their money back in their own hands. During the day the crowds came and went, and, although there was much of regret and not a little of disgust at the turn things had taken, there was no talk of lamp-posts, no inquiries as to the present price of rope, but a feeling which settled down into a general idea that it was a case of honest failure, and that was all you could make of it.

Mr. Haines, immediately on receiving the notice, went over to see Mr. J. N. Jewell, the bank's attorney, and arranged with him to represent the bank in the court proceedings.

IN THE COURT.

ENTER THE COUNSEL.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Wirt Dexter and Mr. I. N. Jewett walked into Judge Moore's court-room. The former had a document under his arm; the latter was apparently interested in what was about to take place. No intimation had been given of such a thing, and when Mr. Dexter stated that he wished to file a bill for an injunction against and the appointment of a Receiver for the Fidelity Savings Bank, the half-dozen attorneys present were taken by surprise. Shortly after the arrival of the two attorneys others of the profession dropped in, heated up, as if they had been running, and in less than twenty minutes there were twenty lawyers in the room ready with suggestions for his Honor. While a dozen of them had in preparation bills similar to that gotten up by Mr. Dexter, they had no knowledge of his bill, having received information that one was to be filed from the notice posted on the door of the bank, and to preserve the rights of their clients they rushed over to Judge Moore's to have their say in the appointment of a Receiver.

The complainants in the bill are Albert A. and Mary A. Johnson, and they sue as well for themselves as for all the other depositors. They set out that the bank has been doing business in the city for many years, and as such has acted as a trustee for all its depositors. The officers are also trustees, and as such bound to exercise due care and diligence in the safe keeping and due return of all deposits, and prevent any waste and misapplication of the funds. Albert A. Johnson has $3,000 safely locked up in the bank, and Mary A. Johnson admits she has $3,086.54 in the same place. They have both made demand on the bank for their money, but have not been able to get more than $5 on their claims. It is claimed that the total amount of the deposits has reached the sum of $1,800,000; that during the past sixty days the bank has paid out about $700,000; and that it has long since exhausted its cash assets, and has been converting its securities at ruinous sacrifice. The demands of the depositors are large and still increasing, so that if the bank continue in the business more securities must be sacrificed. It is, as is charged, insolvent, owing to the mismanagement of its assets by the officers, and if the officers are allowed to further convert its securities the proceeds will be inequitably distributed, and some depositors will get far more than their share, while others will get less. Complainants, therefore, ask for the appointment of a Receiver, and for an injunction to restrain the officers and stockholders from further interference with the bank's assets.

THE LAWYERS TALK.

After the bill had been filed, and an order entered for a preliminary injunction,

Mr. Jewett, who represented the bank, admitted the sufficiency of the cause and consented to the appointment of a Receiver, saying it was the best thing, on the whole, that could be done. The officers of the bank had done all they could,—the best they could,—and probably, if allowed to go on, would come out all right; but, upon looking the ground over, he had advised them that they might as well let a Receiver be appointed. At the request of the bank, he suggested the name of R. P. Derickson.

Mr. Dexter mentioned the name of Abijah Keith as the proper person.

E. W. Evans, who appeared for himself and other depositors, said the application was a complete surprise to him. He was opposed to the appointment of a man named by the bank. The suddenness of the movement indicated a "ring" to his mind. There should be no haste. Caution was essential.

Mr. McGregor favored E. C. Larned.

At this juncture some one said something about bond, and Mr. Moran stated that it should be so large as to satisfy the people that it was ample, so that even a man ignorant of business would look upon it as sufficient. As to a Receiver, he understood that the appointment was discretionary with the Court, and the nomination of one man by certain parties was not detrimental to others who might be mentioned. His preference was for Mr. R. B. Mason, ex-Mayor, who was widely known, and was just the man the depositors would desire.

Col. Shirley was sorry to hear insinuations against the bank because it had suggested a Receiver. It was a matter of indifference who nominated a man. All that was wanted was one who would be satisfactory to all the parties concerned. The question of appointment demanded time for consideration. He did not believe in allowing the depositors alone to select a Receiver. They were as liable as others to choose a poor man. Though unacquainted with Mr. Derickson, he did not think there was any "ring." For all he knew, Mr. Derickson might be as good as any one else.

Judge E. A. Otis nominated Dr. V. A. Turpin.

Mr. Evans said he had been outrageously deceived. Only last Saturday he had been advised that the bank had money enough to carry it through until December. He had been a friend of the bank, and

CONTINUALLY RESTRAINED HIS CLIENTS

from making it trouble. He would not trust Gabriel if he had anything to do with a savings institution. How the bank could come in now and acknowledge its insolvency was beyond his comprehension. This was no time to appoint a Receiver. The depositors had been taken by surprise. He wanted the matter postponed until Wednesday that he might post himself and consult with his clients. Above all things he desired justice to be done the creditors, and if there was an honest dollar in Chicago to be gotten hold of he wished a man upon whose name there was no stain to distribute the money.

Mr. R. A. Childs had no objection to any of the gentlemen named, but he wanted a Receiver appointed immediately.

Mr. A. C. Story wished to defer the matter for two days.

Col. Shirley thought the selection could be made in the afternoon, and peace and harmony maintained among the depositors. He spoke of the hard times, and the financial juggernaut which was crushing victims under its wheels.

Mr. Gardner was opposed to delay, as the depositors might be dissatisfied. He indorsed Mr. Mason, who, he said, was wholly disinterested and perfectly competent.

Gen. Eldridge did not think a delay of twenty-four hours would complicate matters so that they could not be unraveled by the Court. An appointment to-morrow (Tuesday) would suit him.

Mr. Goudy said if any difficulty arose in the mind of the Court as to who should be appointed it would be well to defer. The attorneys would never agree on any one. While he entertained the highest regard for Mr. Mason, he thought him too old to perform the arduous duties of Receiver in this case.

Mr. Evans could see no reason for the appointment of a Receiver at once. Let an injunction issue, said he, and close up the bank, and send it into the infernal regions. He wanted time to find out the most acceptable man.

Mr. N. B. Judah did not desire to see undue haste used in the appointment. As to the bond, it should be quite large.

Mr. Dexter said he should be sorry to advocate any undue haste, nor did he intend to. He thought a reasonable time should be given, but the situation

SUGGESTED PROMPT ACTION.

It was in the interest of all depositors that immediate action be taken. He represented the same interests as the other attorneys. Men of unimpeachable integrity had been mentioned. The bond was not the most important thing. All in the profession knew how little relief could be got from bondsmen where the duties had been improperly performed. What was needed was a man of activity and integrity. It was not true, as had been stated, that integrity had failed—was at a low ebb in this country. A large bond was no particular protection. A reasonable bond was sufficient, with the best service at the disposal of the community.

The Court asked how large he thought it ought to be.

Mr. Dexter replied that $500,000 would be abundant. He understood there was $1,000,000 in the bank, but he supposed that sum would not be realized from the assets. The ready money was substantially gone. A Receiver was needed who would dispose of the securities with discretion.

Mr. Evans inquired why the bank should not be stopped for a day by an injunction.

Mr. Dexter answered that a Receiver was wanted there in order to know that what was done was done in the interest of all the depositors. There was no necessity for delay. They knew the situation,—painfully knew it, and the creditors would feel it during the winter and for months to come. There should be a Receiver at once.

Mr. Evans suggested that the injunction run for Tuesday and the Receiver be selected Wednesday.

Mr. Merriam thought the injunction would be a great inconvenience without the Receiver were appointed at the same time. There was a very large amount of money on special deposit in the vaults, and he supposed the bank and the deposit-vaults were connected. Hence, if the injunction alone were issued there would be no one to handle the assets and to enable special depositors to get their funds, etc.

Gen. Stiles hoped the gentleman did not suppose that the special deposits were a part of the assets of the bank.

Mr. Merriam said "No," but they were controlled by the bank officers, and they could not be got at.

Mr. Jewett—Not necessarily.

Gen. Stiles said if his watch was there he could go and get it, and the Court would not interfere with him. The recommendation of Mr. Moran accorded with his views. No man could be chosen Receiver who would be more generally acceptable than Mr. Mason.

Mr. Plummer remarked that, in order to administer the assets, the Receiver should be a thorough, active business man. He knew of no one better qualified than Dr. Turpin. He understood that certain things had been done at the bank which were not strictly straight, and a Receiver should be put in charge of its affairs without delay.

Mr. Jewett said he had the misfortune to represent an unfashionable, if not a disagreeable, client,—one that people probably would be disposed to censure severely; but he thought he (the speaker) had been long enough in the city, and was well enough known, at least by his professional brethren, to be able to say that, so far as he had had to do, or might have to do, with advising the officers of the bank, he would counsel neither waste nor the improper management of the bank's affairs. As soon as he had received notice that the application would be made he had told the officers of the bank to close the doors, because, if the injunction was granted, it would relate back to the date of the notice, and they could do nothing. It was true that there were a large number of depositors who would be anxious about their money. It was proper, therefore, for him to state that, as he understood it, there had been no squandering, no misappropriation, no stealing,—nothing perhaps more serious than misfortune in the management of the bank. There was money on hand at this time, and when Mr. Evans said that he was told by the officers of the bank that they would run on and continue to pay out money till November, he stated what had been said to him (Jewett), and what he (the speaker) believed to be the fact. But that would not answer the purpose. The few thousand dollars that could be doled out to the crowd over the counters for sixty days amounted to but little, and he had advised that it was better for the bank to suspend while it had funds and assets which could be converted into money and distributed among the creditors pro rata than to go on a few days, and finally be compelled to stop, as it would be inevitably, as every bank in the city would be compelled to if all the money in it was drawn out in a single day or a week. The condition of the bank was this: It had received money and loaned it out. It must do that, and loan it in such a way that it cannot be converted into cash at any time at the option of the depositors.

A LARGE AMOUNT HAD BEEN PAID OUT.

Perhaps it would have been better to have stopped weeks ago, but there was always hope in the mind of man; and the officers of the Fidelity hoped and hoped, and expected for a long time that the run would cease, and that they would be able to go on with the ordinary amount of money which they had, and which they always kept ready for depositors, until the disturbance was over and things became quiet. There was a large amount of assets—of good assets; and while the bank deemed it advisable, and he also as the attorney, that it should now stop, and a Receiver be appointed, and its affairs wound up by the Court, he did not mean to be understood that the depositors were not going to get a very large proportion of their money. They could not get it in a day, or a week, but he believed that a large portion of it would be realized, if times changed, and the property and assets of the bank were safely converted for the benefit of all the parties in interest. If too much haste were not used, and judgment were exercised in the disposition of the assets, a very large proportion, if not the whole, of the deposits would ultimately be paid. It seemed to him, therefore, that everybody ought to encourage this view of the situation so far as practicable to allay the excitement which might grow out of the fact, if it was a fact, or the assertion of the fact, that there was nothing in the bank with which to pay. As to the appointment of a Receiver at once, he would not press it either way. He was not in a position to do it, representing the party for whom the Receiver was to be appointed. He had suggested Mr. Derickson, and would say that he had no connection with the bank, directly or indirectly. He had named him on account of his fitness. Whoever went to the bank as Receiver ought to go as soon as he conveniently can, since it was doing nothing, and he could safely say the officers would give up everything.

Judge Van Buren concurred in the application of Mr. Evans for time. There was no necessity for unseemly haste. The officers of the bank would take care of the assets. His preference for Receiver was Dr. Turpin. A day or two ought to be granted. It looked bad to hurry on the matter, as it was not usual. The parties should be given an opportunity to look around and find the most acceptable man.

THE COURT REPLIED

that he was personally acquainted with nearly all the gentlemen whose names had been mentioned, and he was quite well satisfied that any one of them would attend to the affairs of the bank fairly and squarely, and for the best interests of all concerned. He thought counsel owed it to themselves, to the community, and to their clients to not do or say anything calculated to create the least public excitement, and he was satisfied that they would do all they could to allay any such excitement. He had not made up his mind as to which of these five gentlemen named he would appoint, and was not ready to do it in a few minutes; although if it were absolutely necessary he could go to work and make the appointment. A few hours' delay would, however, be far preferable. If some man could go into the bank as Receiver who would have the support, and whose appointment would have the approval, of all concerned, he could have a much easier time in closing up its affairs, and could do very much better for the depositors, than if there was any feeling of prejudice, any hostility, towards him. Under the circumstances, the Court felt disposed to afford a little opportunity for consultation among the lawyers for the purpose of seeing if they could not agree upon one man. But in this connection he would like to have it understood that he did not suggest the calling of a town-meeting. He did not think that was the proper way to get the name of a proper man to take the Receivership of such an institution as this. The depositors did not know as much about this question as the lawyers. In fact, the reason the depositors had employed the lawyers was because the latter knew more about the matter than they did. In making an order for the appointment of a Receiver he should insert a clause which he had found very useful in such cases, the effect of which was to require the Receiver to make a report of all the assets at the very earliest possible day, so that all concerned might know what they had to realize upon. The several attorneys' clients had left the matter of selecting a man to those attorneys, and upon them devolved the duty of agreeing upon one name if possible. He would therefore suggest that counsel meet and consult over the matter and see if they could not agree upon a man in whom they would all have confidence, and with one everybody interested would be perfectly satisfied. He made this suggestion simply because he thought it would be for the good and for the

BENEFIT OF ALL CONCERNED.

Could not such a consultation be held so that the appointment might be made by 2 o'clock?

Mr. Dexter did not believe the plan was feasible. Each attorney had confidence in all the gentlemen named, but it was simply a question of personal preference, and it would be difficult to secure an agreement on any one name.

The Court suggested that it would be for the best interests of everybody concerned if counsel surrendered personal prejudices.

Mr. Dexter said they had tried to do that, and he wished he could say there was a fair prospect of success. Personally he was not very well acquainted with Mr. Keith, but in speaking with the merchants the foremost of them had recommended him for the position. Each attorney had special knowledge of the claims of the man he had named, and was averse to surrendering in favor of gentlemen whom he did not know. It was like all questions of honest choice and honest differences of opinion. The Court should choose between them. The gentlemen named were all good men, and he thought, after all that had been said about their various merits, the Court had been sufficiently informed to come to a conclusion that would satisfy everybody. Still, he had as high an opinion of a meeting of the lawyers as anybody in the world, and should be very happy to meet his professional brethren upon this or any other proposition. If a postponement were had until 3 o'clock, he thought perhaps something might be done.

Col. Evans asked for time to suggest names. Of those already suggested that of Mr. Keith was in his opinion the best, but he would like to have something to say about this matter himself.

Mr. Dexter remarked that the Court favored a consultation, and if the matter were postponed until 3 o'clock Col. Evans would have an opportunity for nominating.

Col. Evans said he had been a friend of the bank all through, and if anything could affect the chances of the depositors in the future it was the appointment of a Receiver. It was all-important that such appointment be a good one. There was no question but that the Court would act fairly, but the choice of a Receiver was apt to be misinterpreted by the depositors. He did not ask any delay except as a matter of justice. As to meeting and agreeing with the Bar, he was as ready to do that as anybody. He was not fishing for this or for that man for Receiver with the idea of being his lawyer, for he hadn't any chance there and didn't want any. But the public wouldn't stand this appointment except at the expense of the bank. He would like until afternoon or this morning, so that the depositors might have a voice in the matter. Not one in a thousand of these depositors knew of this application, while in the cases of the other banks they had known of it weeks before. Here was an application sprung upon the Court without a minute's warning, names had been suggested by the attorneys in interest, and a Receiver was to be appointed instantaneously. This would not suit the public. They must have a voice in this matter. He did not make these remarks in a spirit of criticism or censure upon counsel, but he would say that the voice of the Directors and the depositors ought to be heard in some shape or form.

Mr. Dexter thought, with the Court, that an agreement among counsel, if it were possible, was of the highest importance. Whoever was appointed, he should be very sorry if all the counsel did not acquiesce in that appointment and support the appointee. He wanted the gentlemen to be reasonable and take into account the necessities of the situation. If what has been said was true, the sooner a Receiver was appointed the better.

Col. Evans said that all he asked was an injunction to stop interference with the Directors of the bank. Aside from that he would take Mr. Jewett's statement and trust the money in his hands.

Mr. Jewett, in some astonishment, repeated Col. Evans' last words, and that gentleman explained by saying he would be perfectly content to have it put in Mr. Jewett's hands.

Mr. Elliott Anthony represented a number of these depositors, some of whom were the most unfortunate cases ever called to his attention. One man had deposited in these banks all the money he had earned in twenty-five years—some of it in the State, some in Myers' bank, and $1,700 in the Fidelity. Of course the depositors ought to know all that happened in this matter of appointing a Receiver. He had just come in, and had heard the names of various persons suggested. He was personally acquainted with most of them, but especially with Mr. Keith, whom he knew to be a first-class business man. For his part, representing a large number of depositors, he would be perfectly satisfied with Mr. Keith's appointment.

HE WAS A GOOD BUSINESS MAN,

who would walk right through this thing, and have no vexatious delays. He would not say anything against the other gentlemen, who were all good men, and who might be even better qualified for the place.

The Court remarked that he did not see why all these inquiries could not be made before 3 o'clock as well as they could between now and next week.

Mr. Moran spoke in favor of Mr. Mason, whom he likened, in this connection to Long John, who had been called upon to represent the depositors in the State Savings Institution. The other gentlemen were no doubt equally capable, but it was clear in these times of bank failures that depositors sought well-known, representative men to guard their interests. Mr. Mason was such a man,—an old and respected citizen known to all classes of the community. Many of the depositors were poor; many of them lived in the region of Bridgeport; had known Mr. Mason for years, and his name would be favored not only by them, but by all other classes of citizens. At all events, Mr. Moran was not in favor of delaying the appointment beyond 3 o'clock in the afternoon or 10 o'clock this morning.

An attorney present thought he spoke for all the lawyers when he said they would all acquiesce in the decision of the Court, and would give the Receiver their hearty co-operation and support.

Col. Shirley said this news would go out to the thousands of people who had money in the bank, and there would probably be more excitement over its suspension than over the failure of either the State Savings or the M., F. & M. In order to calm matters down, he thought the appointment of a Receiver ought certainly to be delayed no longer than 3 o'clock.

The Court said he wanted to know exactly what he was doing, and he had made the suggestion to postpone until 3 o'clock, and let the attorneys consult upon the matter, because he wanted to have the Receiver, whoever he might be, have the support of all the parties interested. As far as any undue excitement was concerned, he thought the attorneys would see that there was nothing of that kind. If the attorneys could not agree by 3 o'clock, he would try to name a Receiver himself.

The matter was accordingly deferred, and the attorneys went forth to consult and, if possible, compromise upon a candidate.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Very naturally, the court-room was crowded in the afternoon upon the further consideration of the subject of the appointment of a Receiver. The crowd piled itself up on the chairs, jammed the doorway, and made seats out of the tables. About 75 or 100 were depositors or spectators, and the rest attorneys representing depositors. The attorneys represented by actual count nearly $800,000 of clams, and all but $40,000 worth of claims were in favor of the appointment of a Receiver. Mr. Evans, representing $10,287, of which $287 was his own money, and A. S. Trude, representing $32,000, were the only ones opposing the motion.

Mr. Evans was the first one to address the Court, and he read the bill in order to pick it to pieces and show that the averments were insufficient. He desired time to amend it. He denied that the bank was insolvent, that the assets had been mismanaged or squandered, and asserted that he could bring two-thirds of the depositors in money to make the same denials. When the moneys were deposited, they were deposited under the charter of the bank, and the officers had the right to loan the funds and to fix the conditions of payment to depositors, that sixty days' notice must be given in order that they might be prepared with money to meet demands. It was alleged "upon information and belief" that the cash assets were exhausted. Courts always refused to grant an injunction upon "information and belief" where they were vital to the injunctor. That was elementary. "Sacrifices are being made." Not many depositors would believe any such statement. "Had mismanaged, misapplied, and wasted the assets." That was the only element upon which a Receiver could be appointed, but he submitted, in the name of all the depositors, that that should be before the Court in some way as an admitted fact in writing or verbally. The bill charged no act of mismanagement. The injunction was wanted because counsel for the bank admitted that it was "insolvent." Should the bank have the privilege of making that admission and applying for a Receiver? There might not be money on hand, but the bank was not insolvent. The assets were there—assets which the depositors knew their money would go into when they put it in the bank. The Directors and stockholders should be

MADE PARTIES DEFENDANT,

and should come in and answer this bill and not waive answer. He wished the privilege of joining them in the bill. If Mr. Haines admitted that he had mismanaged, misapplied, wasted, and squandered the assets, he wanted to know it. He protested against the appointment of a Receiver, asking the Court to protect him and his client. If the officers admitted mismanagement and misapplication of the money, he would be the last man to oppose the appointment of a Receiver. A large majority of the depositors did not want proceedings commenced. This movement was like that of a goose jumping on a June-bug. Time should be given to see if it was necessary to have a Receiver. The Fidelity was a large institution, had immense deposits, and he understood there were assets which could be converted into $250,000 cash.

Mr. Anthony—Suppose you amend the bill, what will you pray for—a Receiver?

Mr. Evans replied that he would make Haines and the Directors and the stockholders parties defendant, and then pray for an answer. He would not appoint as Receiver a clergyman, or a merchant, or a shoemaker, because the assets consisted of bonds and mortgages. There should be a man in the position who was used to realizing money on such securities.

The Court said Mr. Evans' remarks were calculated to produce a false impression—an impression that the Court was going to be hurried or hastened. He was going to take just as much time as was necessary to deliberate—to keep cool and not do anything in a hurry—to take time to hear suggestions, and, if necessary, more time to come to a conclusion. The officers had been enjoined from interfering with the management of the bank until the motion was disposed of. Nothing hasty or indecent would be done.

Mr. Evans had understood the appointment was to be made at 3 o'clock.

The Court—If the Court was ready to do it, he would do it; if not, he would not.

Mr. Evans said he wanted to impress the fact that the bill was sprung upon the depositors—that there were not sufficient averments in the bill to warrant the Court in appointing a Receiver.

Mr. C. A. Gregory then asked to be heard, and he presented another bill filed by Andrew Anderson as complainant.

This bill differed from that of the Johnsons in not charging actual fraud, but relying on the allegation of gross mismanagement. Anderson has a claim for only $80. He charges that the officers of the bank have been guilty of gross negligence in loaning moneys without taking sufficient guarantee or security for the payment of the same, which has resulted in its suspension. The complainant then alleges that the bank is insolvent and sacrificing its property; that the rule for giving notices has been most unfairly and inequitably waived at times and enforced at others, and in some cases depositors have been induced to withdraw notices on promise of receiving a large part of their dividend, only to be afterward put off with a small sum. The complainant next stated the facts connected with the run, the proposed examination of the bank's affairs by a committee, and says that he has not given any notice, because it would have been useless, and because the bank has refused to pay even after notice given. He also states that a bill has been filed, and that the bank has actually closed its doors, and in conclusion asked for the usual relief. The bank, J. C. Haines, Jared Gage, Frank B. Tobey, and E. S. Williams were made defendants.

This bill had evidently been prepared after the motion had been made in the morning, as it contains new and material facts, and was intended to be pushed in case the Johnson bill proved inefficient for any reason.

Mr. Gregory asked that this suit (the bill covering all the points made by Mr. Evans) be consolidated with the one pending, for the purpose of saving the assets.

The Court said that would be done—all the depositors having the same advantage as if named in the first bill.

Mr. Jewett said the misfortunes of the bank and its consequent unpopularity seemed very largely to attach themselves to any nomination for a Receiver coming from that quarter. He had proposed Mr. R. P. Derickson because he believed him to be an honest man and fit for the position. Inasmuch as counsel, representing a large number of depositors, had objected to him, because of the source of his nomination, he would

WITHDRAW HIS NAME.

The depositors could now make their own selection. As to what Mr. Evans had said, he had not refused to answer the bill, but admitted its substantial accuracy without knowing what it contained. He supposed in the morning and supposed now that the facts stated in the bill (some of which could not be denied) were sufficient to give the Court jurisdiction, and sufficient to authorize it to appoint a Receiver. He could have come in and asked for time to answer, and could have delayed the progress of the case for weeks, but had not done it because he did not think the interests of the depositors would be subserved by that course. He would be as anxious to defend the reputation of the officers of the bank as any other attorney who took charge of their interests, but, when the result was clearly foreshadowed, he saw no reason to interpose objection to what must inevitably have come. According to his understanding of the affairs of the bank, if things proceeded as they had for the last six or eight weeks, the end was only a question of time; and, in his judgment, there would have been less relief for depositors then than now. There were some things in the bill that he could deny. He could not deny that the officers of the bank were trustees—that there was an insufficiency of assets to pay the depositors. He could deny, technically, the mismanagement and misapplication of funds, but he could not deny that there had been serious loss in the investments, growing out of the depression of the times, which had affected everybody, banks as well as individuals. He could have made a technical defense and consumed time, but the result would have come and the creditors be made aware of it. If Mr. Dexter's bill had not been filed, it was apparent that other bills would have been filed in a day or two. The bill was a surprise, of course. Such things always were. The depositors would never be ready for it, because they were looking after their money. He had heard that some of the depositors would be glad to let Mr. Haines

WIND UP THE BANK,

but that could not be done unless the Court appointed him Receiver, and he presumed there would be objection made to that. The bank was in a condition where some one must take hold of it—one in whom the public would have confidence; and he did not know of a better way to get such a person and prevent undue excitement than to let the Court appoint him. He would be satisfied with any honest, diligent, active business man. Any one who went there would find the affairs in such a shape that he could understand them; the books were in proper order, and everything was in its proper place.

Mr. H. B. Hurd suggested John H. Kedzie for Receiver.

Mr. Rogers named John G. Shortall as peculiarly fit, since he was well acquainted with real-estate matters.

Judge Lawrence nominated Benjamin J. Gallup.

Mr. Evans had heard three depositors say Thomas Hoyne would be acceptable.

Mr. Hoyne declined, and proposed the name of S. H. McCrea.

Mr. Evans said he also had a favorite—Samuel B. Chase.

Mr. Anthony suggested that a directory be handed to his Honor. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evans wanted the Court to have time to select a man.

The Court supposed that all were pretty well agreed about some of the qualifications of a Receiver in a case like this. Lawyers understood these matters, although merchants and bankers may not understand them. They knew that when a firm was sinking, the sooner it was closed up the better for all concerned. A man was needed who would wind up the bank without delay. He did not mean that he should press persons indebted to it, or sacrifice its assets, but that no time should be lost,—that it should be closed up as speedily as it could be done, at the same time using proper precautions in realizing all

THAT COULD BE REALIZED

from the assets. So many good names had been presented that he was at a loss to know just exactly what was his duty.

Mr. E. G. Asay put in a good word for Mr. Keith.

The Court asked his opinion as to the amount of the bond.

Mr. Asay replied one million.

The Court—Why so large?

Mr. Asay—The assets are heavy.

The Court—This Court will not allow half a million, or $200,000, or $100,000, to remain in the hands of any Receiver.

Mr. Asay—The assets are convertible by the stroke of a pen—bonds and mortgages.

Mr. Dexter—Real estate.

The Court—The bond ought to be large enough——

Mr. Asay—To cover the assets.

The Court—Not necessarily. The best security cannot be got by making the bond too large. I had fixed upon $600,000 or $700,000, but now think that is too much.

Mr. Jewett, in reply to a question as to his idea, said he was not advised as to the nature of the assets, but understood the large part was real estate. There was the bank-vault building, which yielded $15,000 a year rent. The bank-building proper and ground he was told were worth some $300,000 or $400,000. The balance of the property he supposed consisted of land obtained by foreclosure. He supposed that all that might be called strictly cash assets had been converted and paid out, except the money in hand.

The Court—Would it be possible for the Receiver to have at any one time $300,000?

Mr. Jewett—It never ought to be.

The Court—So, wouldn't double that amount be ample security?

Mr. Jewett—That is my judgment.

Mr. Evans—He would have to make a monthly report to the Court, and what object would there be in having a large bond?

Mr. Jewett said there were some fifty depositors in the room, and he had been requested to say for them that they desired that the bank should continue and pay out money as it had been doing. This showed that they had

SOME CONFIDENCE IN THE MANAGEMENT,

but it was impracticable in the present condition of things.

Judge Lawrence asked if it would not be advisable for the Court to defer the matter of appointment until this morning, since some names might be withdrawn and harmony arrived at.

Mr. Goudy joined in this suggestion. He did not see how anybody could be prejudiced by the postponement, but thought the Receiver should qualify to-day.

Mr. Dexter remarked that there was a greater difference of opinion in the afternoon than in the morning, and if there was a further postponement, instead of a convergence of views, they would widen all the time. The necessity for a Receiver was admitted on all hands, and the sooner one was appointed the better. Further delay would only add to the embarrassment of the Court.

Mr. Shirley said the attorneys could not agree, and it was better to appoint at once.

Mr. Jewett wished to say, on behalf depositors, by request, that they were anxious for some delay, in order that they might get together and offer such inducement to the present management of the bank as to enable it to go on with its business without any further interference. They were willing to give the officers all the time they need to settle up its affairs and pay out as it may be able to pay to the depositors.

Mr. Shirley said that proposition did not come from his clients. They were clamorous, and wanted to have the bank wound up. From the allegations in the bill he thought the Court ought to appoint a Receiver. Outside pressure might be for effect. "Come down to the mutton," said Mr. Shirley.

The Court remarked that if the officers wound up the bank they could do it more cheaply than any body else, and save a great deal for the depositors. It would be the policy of all courts to offer facilities for doing a thing of that kind if it could be done.

Mr. Asay—The action of the Court is the best protection the bank can get.

Mr. Goudy—If the gentlemen will furnish the bank funds from day to day it could go on.

Mr. Judah said his clients sought the protection of the Court, and were not willing to do anything else.

The Court said he would take until to-morrow—not an unreasonable delay, especially in view of the additional nominations. As things now stood, unless something was presented which he did not now expect, he would make the appointment this morning.

JOHN C. HAINES.

HE BELIEVES HE COULD HAVE PULLED THROUGH.

From the time that Mr. Haines went out to see his counsel until 3 o'clock in the afternoon he was not visible to the representative of this paper, who called to see him. At the hour mentioned he made his appearance in the place where he had once reigned supreme, but where now the hand of the Superior Court of Cook County lay heavily, and apparently without hope of removal. Having passed the worst of it, having crossed the Rubicon, as it were, he betrayed less evidence of worry and concern than he has shown for the past month. As he came in through the low door leading from the safety deposit vaults into the bank proper, a TRIBUNE reporter saluted him, and the greeting was returned in Mr. Haines' blandest manner. The reporter escorted the deposed bank President back to the place where two counters met and formed a very correct right-angle. Mr. Haines took his position in the extreme corner so as to lay both arms on the contiguous slabs of marble. In front of him stood the aforesaid reporter, ably reinforced by a deputation from the other morning dailies. Having thus assumed a most strategic position, the representative of this paper proceeded to take soundings.

"It came sooner than people expected, Mr. Haines," remarked the reporter, by way of introducing the subject.

"And sooner than I had expected, too," said Mr. Haines, who evidently understood to what that little word "it" referred without the aid of any explanations.

"You will remember," said the reporter, "my asking you Saturday night if you had heard of any proposed legal proceedings being instituted Monday morning?"

"Yes, and I remember my reply. I said, 'I had heard nothing about them.' I don't mean to say now that I haven't heard rumors and stories for the past week or more. Everybody has heard them, I take it. But what I mean to say is, that I knew absolutely nothing about this injunction, or the appointment of a Receiver being asked for, until 9:30 o'clock this morning, when we were notified not to pay out any more deposits. That was the first information—I mean substantial information, and not mere whispers, stories, and rumors—that any of us had of this thing."

"Then you didn't open the bank at all this morning?"

"No, we couldn't. We were enjoined from doing so, and to have opened our doors would have been, as I was advised, contempt of court. Besides, if we had opened our doors and then, after getting the notice of injunction, refused to pay out, why that crowd would have mobbed us. So we didn't open at all, and made up our minds to let things take their course. I went over to Mr. Jewett's office, we consulted about this thing, and he went down to the court-room to represent us. No, it was all very sudden. We were prepared to go ahead, and expected to do so, but an injunction has power to stop even savings banks."

"Dou still think that if you had been given a year or two to realize on your securities you could finally have paid every depositor dollar for dollar?"

"Well, that depends on whether you newspapers had stopped going for me or not. If I had been let alone, I could

HAVE ULTIMATELY PULLED THROUGH.

But some of the papers were continually pitching into me. The *Journal* advocated hanging last week, and the *Times* has done that all along. Well, when the papers talk that way to the public, you can't expect that they will feel very good over it. If we had been let alone to work this thing, we could have converted our securities at advantage, and in the end have paid off every depositor. We have claimed that all along, and we still claim it."

"Then a competent, honest man, coming in here as a Receiver, and working solely for the good of the depositors, could do the same, couldn't he, and the depositors may look forward to ultimately getting all their money?"

"Such a Receiver could do all that. We have just turned a corner in real estate. We are on a rising tide, and the thing looks better. Now people can place a value on real estate. Of course there has been shrinkage, but in the time to come we could have disposed of our real estate to advantage, could have realized on our securities, and paid every depositor every cent we owe him. Of course, if people go into the courts and enjoin us from doing business, and get a Receiver appointed, we've simply got to stop. That's all. A Receiver ought, with careful, prudent, honest management, to bring this thing out all right, and pay every depositor dollar for dollar. We clung to the ship as long as we could, and would have gone on had we been let alone. We couldn't help that. Nor could we avoid the run on us. Why, you must know that we have paid out an enormous amount of money during this run,—more than the State did with its larger number of depositors."

"How much have you paid out since the 1st of July?"

"Between $600,000 and $700,000,—nearer $700,000 than $600,000."

"How much were your liabilities to depositors then?"

"About $2,000,000."

"How many depositors?"

"About 7,500."

"Then, would it be correct to say that you now owe them about $1,300,000?"

"Well, yes."

"Well, now, how much cash have you on hand?"

"I can't tell you that."

"Why not? You took off a cash balance Saturday night; it can be got at in a few minutes, and the public would like to know."

"The books are not in my possession now. In a day or two there will be a Receiver here, and he will give you all the information you want. It's out of my hands now, and I ain't going to give you figures now and then have you pitching into me in a day or two if the Receiver should happen to tell you anything different."

"But the depositors want to know how much money you have. Then they can tell what kind of a dividend to look for. What you can tell us is from the books

AND WILL BE EXACT.

Surely it is much preferable that the public should be correctly informed than it is for us to resort to guesswork."

"Well, you'll have to guess it out, I guess. The property is no longer in my hands. The Court has possession, and when the Receiver comes in he will give you the figures."

"But, my dear Mr. Haines, really now. I have several more questions to ask you. For instance: About those Calumet loans and interest; do they amount to $100,000? Then, how did you happen to go into Chicago Railway construction bonds so heavy? To be more precise, are you loaded down with $45,000 of that stuff, and——"

"You needn't go any farther. I have talked more than I meant to now, and I shan't say anything more. In fact, I've been advised by my attorneys not to talk, but to let the Receiver furnish the information."

And although the reporter hung on to Mr. Haines with all the polite pertinacity for which the craft is noted, the pump refused to work. The well had apparently run dry, and no amount of questions, delivered with the skill like unto that which one uses in pouring water down a pump for the purpose of getting the valves in working order, would set the machine going again.

Mr. Charles J. Haines, the Cashier, was also approached, but declined to give any figures or to make any other statement than that he believed that if his father had been allowed to go on, the depositors would have got every cent due them in a year or two. He was proceeding to amplify this statement, to speak of shrinkages in real estate, stocks, etc., when a little old gentleman, rejoicing in the name of Smith, initials H. B., Mr. Haines' private attorney, approached, with an air of great mystery, and a suspicious glance towards the reporters, as if they were getting at something which they had no right to know, beckoned Mr. Haines away with the remark, "Charlie, I must see you immediately."

Mr. Haines lingered about the bank awhile, but was within the Directors' room or locked up in the interior of the place where no reportorial inquisitor could venture. Two hardened members of the craft called him to one of the windows for the purpose of trying their luck again To a request to know about the cash on hand, Mr. Haines returned the old, old answer, and when told that the object of asking the question was to get at the prospect of an early dividend being declared, replied that he supposed it would not be long before the depositors got something. Meagre as the information was, it had to suffice, for up went the window, and during the rest of the afternoon Mr. Haines could on no account be duped into holding further interviews with the reporters.

GOOD NEWS.

Along about 4 o'clock one of the boys connected with the bank rushed in and met Mr. Haines, Mr. Smith, and others with the exclamation that he had some "good news" for them.

"Good news," asked Mr. Smith, nervously, "what's that?"

"Judge Moore ain't a going to appoint any Receiver. The depositors came in and said they didn't want anybody to run this bank but Mr. Haines."

Mr. Smith said he didn't believe it. There must be some mistake about it. As for Mr. Haines, he was soon afterwards seen to leave the place with Joe Dixon as an escort, and the presumption was that he was heading for the court.

One of the Directors, Mr. Frank B. Tobey, was appealed to for information. Now Mr. Tobey is a most obliging gentleman, but on this occasion, and this occasion only, he had decided not to say anything about the bank's actual condition. The reporter did learn from him, however, that he had a small amount of stock in the institution.

And now for the piece of information which redeems Mr. Smith from the otherwise certain verdict which the reporters were ready to pronounce against him, to-wit: that of being an individual whose penchant seems to be to knock the best-laid interviewing schemes in the head. It all came about in this way: The reporter was standing around with Mr. Tobey and a brother scribe, when Mr. Smith came along and joined in the conversation.

"There is one thing," said he, "that can't be said about John C. Haines. He has not been dishonest. There may have been errors of judgment, indiscretions you might perhaps call them, but the man doesn't live who can bring against him the charge of dishonesty. It has been said that his all is in this bank, and I know it to be true. As early as the 19th of September, John C. Haines deeded all his property, his homestead, everything, to this bank. He owed the bank some money,—something for a part of his stock, for which he had given his note and some other money which he got from the bank subsequently. When he saw that personal sacrifices were needed, he drew up a deed of all his property to the bank, more than enough to secure his obligations, and the deed was to have been recorded this morning, and would have been recorded but for this sudden movement for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver. Why, they fully expected to go on with business as usual this morning, and would have gone on if they hadn't been stopped by the interference of the Court."

The reporters assured Mr. Smith that the public admitted Mr. Haines' honesty to be unimpeachable, and were convinced that his misfortunes were wholly owing to shrinkage in values, and perhaps rather bad errors of judgment in making his investments.

"They are all honest," replied the little old man, who had been rather unconsciously, to himself, drawn into making a statement to a "chiel takin' notes," in his head, and who was sure to "prent 'em." "Yes, sir, every one of 'em is honest to the backbone. Why, do you know what Charlie Haines did awhile ago? His mother has a savings account here of $4,000. Well, when the run commenced and was the chief topic of conversation everywhere, Mrs. Haines one day said to Charlie, 'What shall I do with my money, son; draw it out?' 'Never, mother. Keep it there, and if you want it, take your place in the line along with the other depositors. It shall never be said of me that one of John C. Haines' boys took advantage of the position he occupied in his father's bank to draw out money for his mother while other depositors were obliged to stand their chances in the ordinary way. No. Keep it there, mother.' And it is there to this day."

And the above is only another instance of the sterling virtue of honesty and honor which is everlastingly to Charlie's credit. It is of a piece with his earnest advice to a poor depositor on Saturday not to sell her bank-book, whatever she did, but to keep it at all hazards. In that bit of advice he effectually put a stop to the silly rumor that the bank officers were trying to buy up claims, and practically assured the public that his only interests were the depositors' interest, and his only aim to preserve and maintain his character for upright, honest, manly bearing. There isn't a depositor in the whole 7,500, or more, who feels the weight of this great public calamity any more deeply than Mr. Haines' sons. Every interest they had in the world was to make the bank pull through, and they still believe it could have been done if the institution had been allowed to run on.

The reporter hung about the place until about 6 o'clock, when everybody left except the guardians of the safety-deposit vaults, who remained at their accustomed places and were peered at by the curious eyes of the gaping crowd, who would have fancied nothing better than to be allowed to go in and get at the treasures locked up in those iron strong boxes.

DURING THE EVENING

occasional crowds of anxious depositors were seen to assemble around the closed doors of the Fidelity for the purpose apparently of exchanging experiences, and with the hope of obtaining consolation. They were not permitted to remain long at a time, for a policeman was ever on hand with the peremptory order to "Move on." The majority of those who gathered together would have liked very well to "Move on," but the move would have been in the direction of the safety-vaults. Once in a while some talkative individual would take the crowd by the ears, and endeavor to reason the matter with his hearers. It is not easy, however, to reason agreeably to an audience of angry and hungry men and women, and the philosophers who volunteered such a thankless duty soon found it convenient to go elsewhere. "Shrinkage of values" and all the other excuses evoked from the listeners only an ominous growl, and were regarded as fine-spun sentiment. "All very well," said one of them "to tell us about unfortunate investments, and so on. Who was to be benefited by these big risks if they turned out well? Not the depositors. They only had their chance of 6 per cent on their savings. But who loses by your shrinkage of values? Not John C. Haines, you bet. Only the depositors. The risk seems all on one side."

When this kind of argument began to attract attention, the stentorian voice of the policeman was heard to say, "Move on," and so the sidewalk was kept reasonably clear during the evening.

R. P. DERICKSON.

HIS EXAMINATION OF THE BANK.

From Mr. R. P. Derickson the following statement of the assets of the bank as they stood Friday evening was gleaned yesterday. Of course, the compilation was made from a somewhat hurried examination of the books, but it will be found approximately correct, and is more complete and satisfactory than any which the officers of the bank are willing to make at the present time:

ASSETS.	Bank value.	Estimated value.
Bills of exchange	$ 31,824	$ 27,000
Bills discounted	47,686	25,000
Demand loans	18,592	11,000
Demand collateral loans	112,783	70,000
Collateral loans	146,981	115,000
Investment account	34,506	15,000
Bonds and mortgages	425,851	380,000
Miscellaneous	7,688	2,000
Loan expenses	19,296	8,000
Real estate	570,000	425,000
State Savings Bank	14,950	7,425
Stamps	1,825	1,000
National Bank of Illinois	16,292	16,292
American Exchange, N.Y.	6,503	6,503
Foot & McCord	11	11
Smith, Payne & Smith	1,988	1,988
Broadway Savings Bank, St. Louis	166	166
Cash on hand	64,518	64,518
Totals	$1,531,460	$1,175,903
LIABILITIES.		
Due depositors		$1,370,000

Mr Derickson had not the real-estate schedule with him when THE TRIBUNE reporter saw him, but it consists of the bank building on Randolph street; one lot, forty by eighty feet, north of the State Savings Bank Building, on LaSalle street; lot northeast corner of Madison and Fifth avenue, fifty by eighty feet; two lots on Ogden avenue, north of Van Buren street, twenty-five by 160 feet each; 400 feet just east of Central Park, fronting partly upon Madison street; 560 acres of land in South Chicago. This is the sum total of real estate, as far as Mr. Derickson could remember. The bulk of bills payable will all mature within the next forty days. Some of the bills discounted are long past due, and some personal loans are said to have been made upon very bad names, which the reporters have as yet been unable to learn. The investment-account represents taxes paid, tax certificates, etc., and is subject to still further reduction. It is hard, just at this time, to tell the real condition of the bank; it may be worse than the statement above given—but hardly better. Mr. Haines is indebted to the bank, but he has turned over all his property by a blanket mortgage, which will probably be recorded to-day.

In an interview with a *Journal* reporter Mr. Derickson stated that about two weeks ago some friends of his, who are depositors in the Fidelity, came to him to seek advice as to what they should do. He went for them to the bank and saw the officers. They considered the bank solvent, and so assured him. Mr. Haines, however, thought they would like to

MAKE A LOAN

of $250,000 on their securities, and Mr. Derickson undertook to arrange this loan for them. In the course of a couple of days he had seen two or three prominent bankers of the city, who promised to advance the needed funds. By that time, however, Mr. Haines had reconsidered, and thought he would try to get along without any aid, as the excitement seemed to be dying away. Therefore the negotiations dropped. Last Friday the depositors who applied to him in the first instance came again to Mr. Derickson and told him that the rules of the bank had been changed, so that even after their notices had been given and matured they could get but 10 per cent per month. He then went again to the bank and found that it was true. He told Mr. Haines that it did not look to him like good business tact; that the public would ridicule it, would insist that the bank was not as sound as represented. Thereupon Mr. Haines invited him to take a look at the affairs of the institution and satisfy himself as to its condition. This Mr. Derickson consented to do, with the express understanding that if he came to the conclusion that the bank was insolvent he should be at liberty to say so. He commenced his examination Friday, and continued it until 10 o'clock Friday night. He left the bank late with the strong conviction on his mind that the bank

COULD NOT GO THROUGH,

although he did not communicate his views to Mr. Haines or any one else that night. After thinking about it over night he was still confident that the bank was not solvent. Then he went over to say to Mr. Haines that he did not believe he could go through, and, according to all business rules, he ought to close his doors as a bank, and consider it in a condition of liquidation. He found it difficult to make Mr. Haines and the young men at the bank

REALIZE THE SITUATION.

But, after discussing it with them an hour or so, they all became convinced that there was no hope of sustaining the bank as a bank.

During his examination it came to Mr. Derickson's knowledge that Mr. Haines had turned in

ALL HIS PRIVATE PROPERTY

to the use of the bank. For an instant he was surprised at this, and it occurred to him that this might have been done preparatory to an examination. Upon investigation, however, he found that this was not so. All the private property turned in has become in every sense the property of the bank, and will be found among its assets. Even the property on West Van Buren street, which has been occupied by the Haines family as a homestead for twenty-five years, will be found among the assets of the bank.

Mr. Derickson says the public will find

NO GUTTED BANK;

nobody in the management has got rich out of the depositors' money; and when the bank goes down, Mr. Haines and all his family go down with it, financially. The depositors will undoubtedly find that there has been considerable shrinkage in the securities, and this is the cause of the failure.

"How about assets?"

Mr. Derickson thought it would be very imprudent for him to say anything at present about what he ascertained in regard to assets. He would say in a general way, however, that by careful, prudent management he felt certain that the depositors would realize not less than 70 nor more than 90 cents on a dollar.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

From a gentleman who has original sources of information it was learned that the cash at present on hand in the Fidelity is about $70,000. The land belonging to the bank in the neighborhood of Central Park consists of twenty acres. The South Chicago lands are in part under water, but mostly in good location. The bank does not own the lot north of the State Savings Building, but only an equity interest therein, which is valued at $7,500 by the bank officers. The land near Central Park is valued at $15,000. The bank building, with its deposit-vaults, cost $315,000. The ground cost $1,000 per foot. The depreciation in real estate, of course, has reduced this estimate. The lot corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street is valued at $1,000 per foot. It is claimed that there are assets in the bank which will realize over $100,000 within the next thirty days. There is a proposition to reorganize the bank by making up the deficiency, but it is only a matter talked of, and has taken no tangible shape.

THE ORGANIZATION.

THE CHARTER OF THE BANK

was granted by the Legislature of 1865, and was as follows:

An Act to Incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Knox County, Illinois:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Jonathan Latimer, William B. L. Barron, George I. Bergen, Marcus Belden, Hanibal P. Wood, John L. Clay, Warren M. Baker, William P. Sisson, John Peterson, Weston A. Ogden, and such other persons as may become stockholders in the association, are hereby created, be and are declared and constituted a body corporate by the name and style of "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings-Bank of Knox County," and shall have succession, a common seal, power to plead and be impleaded, to appoint all necessary servants and assistants, and may have, enjoy, and exercise all the powers necessary to carry out and execute the purposes and intent of this act.

SEC. 2. The capital-stock of the Association shall be $25,000, with power to increase the same as the interests of the Association may require, to an amount not exceeding $300,000. The stock shall be divided into shares of $25 each, which shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of said Association in such manner as its by-laws may prescribe. The corporators, or a majority of them, may open books for the subscription of stock at Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., at such time and place as they may appoint, upon giving ten days' notice thereof in some newspaper published in Knox County; and when the said sum of $25,000 is subscribed and one-half paid in, the said corporators, or a majority of them, shall give notice of the time and place, in like manner, to the stockholders, to meet and elect Directors, and organize said corporation. The stockholders may elect five Directors, who shall be stockholders, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. When elected, the Directors shall elect a President from their own body annually; shall appoint the necessary officers and agents of the corporation, and shall make such laws to control the business of the corporation as its interests may require.

SEC. 3. The said corporation shall have power to borrow money, to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, and to loan money at any rate of interest not exceeding that now allowed by law to individuals, and to discount in accordance with bank usage (and in computation of time thirty days shall be a month and twelve months a year), and to take such security therefor, real or personal, as the Directors of said corporation shall deem sufficient; and may buy and sell exchange, bills, notes, bonds, and other securities; may have and hold coin and bullion; may accept and execute all such trusts as shall or may be committed to it by any person or persons, or by the order or decree of any court or tribunal of the State of Illinois, or of the United States; make such special regulations in reference to trust funds, or deposits left for accumulation or safe keeping, as shall best aid the said depositors or parties interested, by accumulating or increasing the same, allowing and paying such interest therefor, not greater than hereinbefore provided, as may be agreed upon; may issue letters of credit and other commercial obligations;

Provided, The same shall not be in the similitude of bank notes, or other evidences of debt, designed to circulate as money. Married women and minors may, in their own name, deposit money with said corporation, and said deposits shall be subject to their order only.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold all such real and personal estate as may be required for the transaction of their business; to hold real estate as security for and in payment of loans and debts due or to become due to said corporation; and to purchase any real or personal estate at any sale to enforce its securities, or the payment of debts due, or mortgages of deed or trust; and to hold said property, or to sell and convey the same, or any part thereof, at such a price and under such conditions as the Board of Directors may direct.

SEC. 5. The Board of Directors shall have power to declare dividends on the stock of said Association, out of the profits on the business thereof, from time to time, as they shall deem for the interest of the stockholders, and shall have power to provide for the increase of the capital stock of this Association under the limits of this charter.

SEC. 6. All the stockholders of said corporation shall be severally and individually liable to the depositors to the amount of stock held by them respectively, and such liability shall continue for six months after the sale and transfer of said stock by any stockholder; and all suits brought against any stockholder must be commenced within six months from the time he shall cease to be a stockholder.

SEC. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 15, 1865.

At the same time a charter was granted for a bank with a similar name in McHenry County. It is believed that Mr. Haines was either interested in this or subsequently bought it; but this particular institution never came to Chicago.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GALESBURG CONCERN

was perfected in time to save the charter, but nothing further was done in the way of beginning business. No money was paid up, it is believed, in this preliminary organization, but simply the checks of responsible parties were given. Soon after this the charter members turned over their interest to D. K. Smith, Warren M. Baker, J. C. Garwood, J. L. Clay, and others. They held on to the charter for some years, asking for it $10,000. In April, 1872, after the new Constitution had been adopted and the granting of special charters was at an end, the old ones, which had been obtained prior to 1870, became desirable; and Mr. Haines, who had sold out of the State Savings, entered into negotiations for the purchase of this one. He bought it about the 4th of April of that year, and paid for it something like $2,000, although some persons have an impression that he paid perhaps as much as $5,000.

AND NOW FOR A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Mr. Haines sold out of the State Savings in January. He had become fascinated with banking, however, and wanted to continue in the business. He looked around during the early part of the year to see if he could pick up a charter anywhere which would suit him. He found out that this Galesburg one was on the market, and that he could get it for a reasonable price. The difficulty with it was, however, that the Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg had moved up here some years previous, and was running under the skillful management of Sydney Myers. The Farmers' & Mechanics' would be too close an imitation of the title of the existing bank, and the two would be apt to clash. It was impracticable also to use this charter in Chicago for another reason,—because the bank was located by its charter at Galesburg. The matter was discussed at the time by lawyers, and it was pretty generally held that, where a special charter stated that the office of a bank or other institution was to be at such and such a place it would be unsafe to have its main office at any other place. Therefore, Mr. Haines was unable to make any use of this charter until the

PASSAGE OF THE ACT OF MARCH 26, 1872,

providing "for changing the names, for changing the places of business, for increasing or decreasing the capital stock, for increasing or decreasing the number of Directors, and for the consolidation of incorporated companies." This bill had been introduced in the early part of 1871 for the special purpose, as it was then stated, of enabling some of the Wilmington Coal Companies to change their names. The bill was under the charge of Daniels, of Will County, a Wilmington banker, who had done business of old with the State Savings Institution, and with whom Haines was acquainted. He is believed to have represented Haines' interest as well as those of certain Wilmington corporations. This bill, which had been dormant on the files of the House of Representatives from the spring of 1871 until the fall of that year, became of special interest to Mr. Haines, since, if passed, it would enable him to buy the Galesburg charter, change the bank's name, move it up here to Chicago, and thus put it in his power to go into the business of banking in an institution of which he would have the supreme control, and where there would be none of those disagreements which had occasionally marked his career while in the State Savings.

HIS BROTHER, E. M. HAINES,

was then a member of the House from Lake County. At the time of the difficulty between Gov. Palmer and the Chicago authorities, growing out of the shooting of Col. Grosvenor and the use of United States troops by Gen. Sheridan, Mr. Haines became an earnest and unflinching supporter of Gov. Palmer's policy, and stood by him without question to the end of the contest. It was not then generally known that the reason why he was so earnest in his advocacy of Gov. Palmer's course was that he wanted to make sure of the approval of this bill for changing the names of corporations when it had succeeded in passing both Houses. He knew as well as anybody that Gov. Palmer would not be influenced in approving a law which he believed to be wrong by the fact that his friends were its supporters, but he did know that, if the Governor considered it merely one of questionable policy, the fact that its passage was desired by those who had supported him might turn the scales. The bill was passed, with the emergency clause attached, in March, 1872, and went to the Governor. He did, it is believed, have the impression that it was a questionable act,—not that there was any doubt as to its constitutionality, but that possibly it might be used for improper purposes. Still, in view of the fact that Mr. E. M. Haines was strongly in favor of it, and that Mr. E. M. Haines had strongly supported him, the Governor signed it, and it became a law. One of the first to take advantage of its provisions was Mr. John C. Haines.

QUICK WORK.

The bill passed, with the emergency clause attached, March 26, 1872, and on the 4th of April, as stated above, Mr. Haines concluded the purchase of the Galesburg charter. This was prompt work.

Mr. Haines had held 200 odd shares of the stock of the State Savings. These he sold out in January, 1872, at $200 a share. He had in clean cash between $40,000 and $50,000, which he put into the new institution. The capital purports at present to be $200,000, but no such amount was ever paid in. The amount actually put in probably does not exceed between $75,000 and $95,000. It is not believed that the stock held by Messrs. Shufeldt, Tobey, Jared Gage, and Judge Williams was paid up in full any more than Mr. Haines'.

THE FORMAL PROCEEDINGS FOR CHANGING THE NAME

of the corporation under the new law are as follows, as they appear on record in the Recorder's office in this county:

Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank (Knox County).

This is to certify that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Knox County, held at the office thereof in the City of Chicago, April 10, 1872, all the stockholders being present, it was unanimously voted that the name of said corporation be changed to the following, to-wit.: "The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository," and that by that name and style said corporation should be hereafter known, said corporation being created by an act entitled an "Act to incorporate the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Knox County," Illinois, approved Feb. 15, 1865.

In witness whereof this certificate is signed by the President and Cashier, and the corporate seal of said corporation is hereunto affixed this 10th day of April, 1872. JOHN C. HAINES, President, JARED GAGE, Cashier.

The seals affixed are "The Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Knox County," and the proposed seal, "The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, incorporated Feb. 15, 1865."

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss:

John C. Haines, President of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Knox County, proposed to be changed to the Fidelity Savings & Safe Depository, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the foregoing certificate which is subscribed by him, and to which the corporate seal of said corporation is affixed, is true as therein stated. JOHN C. HAINES.

The bank was now organized under its new name, and ready for business. It had interested in it besides Mr. Haines, Jared Gage, who had been with him in the State Savings, and who sold out his stock in that institution about this time; Judge E. S. Williams, who it is said drew up the by-laws of the institution, which are remarkable for the powers which they confer upon the Directors; H. H. Shufeldt, a prominent distiller; and Mr. Tobey, of the furniture firm of Tobey & Co. The bank had good connections, and jumped quickly into an extensive business, both commercial and deposit.

BAD FINANCIERING.

THE FIRST UNWISE OPERATION

on a big scale which the Fidelity did was to buy the Safety Deposit Vaults, which had been built by Mr. Thomas B. Bryan. This purchase was consummated on the 27th of April, 1872. The bank paid the sum of $80,000, and assumed one incumbrance of $13,159, which was the balance of an incumbrance of $18,159, created by a trust-deed dated Nov. 1, 1870, to John S. Gould, and also a mortgage to the Connecticut Life-Insurance Company on all of Lot 6 for $21,500. Mr. Bryan agreed to pay any other incumbrance which might be found to exist. This incumbrance of $21,500 was reserved by the party of the second part from this consolidation of incumbrances, and for this the note of the Fidelity was given to Mr. Bryan, payable Aug. 2, 1880, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. This purchase was unwise, because it was investing a great part of the capital stock in something which could not be realized upon, and also unwise because of the great depreciation in value of that particular piece of property. Those vaults could now be built for about $50,000. Those which were constructed by the State Savings Institution at a later day cost about $49,000.

The Fidelity then went on and locked up the rest of its capital and something more in

THE BUILDING WHICH IT OCCUPIES.

This building had been erected by Mr. Bryan during 1871-'2, and was ready for occupation by May of the last-named year. It was sold by him to the Fidelity for $84,000, the sum consisting of $42,000 paid direct to Mr. Bryan, and the assumption to the extent of $42,000 more of a mortgage previously given by Mr. Bryan to Mr. Merriweather. This property had a frontage of forty feet, being part of Lot 6 of that block, and thus, along with the Safety-Deposit Vaults, which had a frontage of twenty feet, the Fidelity became the owner of a sixty-foot front, for which it paid, buildings included, at the rate of $3,400 per foot.

By the statement of the Fidelity it is put down as having $219,000 in this bank building. This represents the capital stock of $200,000, and $19,000 additional. But the capital stock was only half paid up, so that apparently nearly $100,000 of the depositors' money, or of the surplus, has gone into the building.

THIS SURPLUS

of $100,000 was created, it is understood, by

(Continued on the Seventh Page.)

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed
INDORSING
Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES
After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours, (Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is
The Only Pain Remedy
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application
FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!
Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.
Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth
Cured by Radway's Resolvent
DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.
PRICE, - - $1 Per Bottle.
AN IMPORTANT LETTER.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.
They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four boxes of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True."
MRS. C. KRAPF.
Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.
DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect,
MRS. C. KRAPF.
We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully,
EBERBACH & CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS!
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight of the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.
READ FALSE AND TRUE.
Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

CHEAP IRON.

In the Hocking Valley, Ohio.

Extraordinary Facilities for Making Cheap Iron.

Coal, Ore, Limestone, and Fire-Clay Underlying One Another—Cost Per Ton Only $12.

Cleveland Herald, Sept. 18.

Of late much has been said in the newspapers concerning the rich developments of coal and iron ore in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, near Nelsonville and Straitsville, in Hocking and Perry Counties. The class journals have been furnished with technical descriptions of the region, and not a few bright iron experts have given to the public, through type and paper, their views concerning what is regarded by some as the most remarkable iron region in the country. In short, the claims for the mineral wealth of the district have been so great of late as to be astounding to men elsewhere who are practiced in the production of iron, and somewhat puzzling to scientists who supposed they had seen almost everything in the way of grouped natural facilities for the production of iron from the crude material.

To get all the "true inwardness" of this thing, as well as to give *Herald* readers reliable information upon the subject, a representative of this paper was dispatched to explore the region. He obtained information as follows:

GENERAL FEATURES.

The district in question is ten miles long by six miles broad, lying in its longest course from northwest to southeast, while the mineral in the hills has a dip of twenty-eight feet to the mile toward the southeast. The formation is aqueous and the stratification almost identical in all the hills, the measures being of almost the same thickness and nature and found on the same horizon, aside from the difference made by the dip and by changes effected by different grades of exposure, pressure, and other well-understood causes. It is the terminal point or outcropping of a mineral belt which comes up from the Ironton region of the Ohio Valley, and here breaks off because the veins in their position on the incline forming the dip have come out upon the horizon and are so exhausted. All the mineral lies thickest at this termination, as for instance, the coal known as the Big Vein is twelve feet thick at the Patterson mine at Straitsville, on the northwestern border of the field, while near the southeastern extremity it "peters" down to six and eight feet. What was once a high, level country has been cut up into hills, the erosions of time and the elements making valleys and ravines, which are washed out to the depth of 300 feet and more from the original surface.

A clearly defined geology of the country has not yet been given. At least explorers and engineers who are daily investigating it do not indorse, in every particular, the divisions and classifications given to it. The following section, furnished by Mr. A. D. Huston, of Logan, is most likely as near correct as any so far recorded. It represents the geology of several of the highest hills near the centre of the district, and is, therefore, a fair average of the whole, except that in the northwest the top veins here noted do not exist, and in the southeast the bottom veins have not been fully explored, as they are run out in the first instance by the dip, and in the second carried so low that they can only be reached by shafting. The elevations are taken from the big coal vein, and the spaces not classified are sandstone, shales, and clay:

CHARACTER OF THE DEPOSITS.

305 feet from top to bottom of ravine—Top of hill, with blossom of ore; 2½ feet coal; fire-clay; 68 feet; 20 inches ore.

237 feet—2½ feet Cambridge lime (fossiliferous); 37 feet.

200 feet—Bed of ore not fully developed; splint coal and dark sand-rock ore; fire-clay.

155 feet—4 feet Shawnee ore; interval; 2 feet nodular ore; Bailey Run sand-rock.

84 feet—4½ feet Bailey Run coal (cokeable); fire-clay; 2 feet Bailey Run ore; 12 feet.

67 feet—6 inches dark limestone; 4 feet light limestone; 6 feet light shale.

50 feet—6 feet vein of ore not traceable in all localities, known as Irwin vein; interval; 20 inches lime block ore.

30 feet—2 feet limestone; sand-rock; 10 feet Great coal vein; 5 feet fire-clay.

7 feet—18 inches kidney ore, light shale.

23 feet—4 feet of ore of which little is known; 2½ feet Lexington coal.

30 feet—2 feet "Beard" ore; Clarks bonanza ore.

46 feet—16 inches lower limestone ore; white sandstone, superior for glass, 10 feet above bed of Monday Creek.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are 22.4 feet of ore, 8.6 feet of lime, and 19.8 feet of coal in these hills. The richness of the ores has not been fully shown, though an analysis of the Baird vein calls for 46 per cent of metallic iron, and of some of the others from 40 to 50 per cent, which, of course, will not hold good in the furnace. About thirty feet under the Baird seam a vein is found which analyzes 42 per cent of iron.

Ore-digging at Bessemer is done the same as at the Baird opening and at Ogden, by stripping along the benches and removing everything to the bottom of the vein. Eventually drifting will be practiced, where stripping becomes too heavy. The drifting so far done has shown this to be the preferable method as soon as stoping can be suspended.

From some analyses gathered by Mr. Pechin, late of the Dunbar, Pa., furnace, it appears that the Baird ore calcined shows 46.80 per cent metallic iron, Shawnee 52.56 per cent, and others less, and still others a trifle more. If these per cents can be relied on in practice there is no reason to fear poor results for want of richness of the ore. Ores are not unfrequently worked which are not above 30 per cent in metallic iron. Indeed, it has been no uncommon thing to ship 40 per cent ores from the Lake Superior country to furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and if the Hocking Valley region can guarantee 40 per cent ores in the hills with its coal and limestone the furnace man would be very unreasonable who would expect anything better.

[The article next describes nearly a dozen furnaces recently erected or in process of construction to make iron.]

ABOUT THE COST OF IRON.

After passing over a consideration of the progress of furnace-building and the mine developments which have been so lately made in this district, the practical man will want to know whether the statements so often reiterated concerning the low cost of pig-iron are correct. The best way to answer the inquiry is to give the evidence:

Mr. Baird's furnace is probably the most expensive one so far operated, and, so long as present conditions exist, is likely to be, yet he does not claim beyond $15 per ton as the cost of his iron, laid down on the railway siding. He is paying $1.20 per ton for mining ore, and his hauls are necessarily expensive. Having no royalties to pay, he is relieved of this weight.

Mr. F. B. Baird, his son, proposes to make iron at the Monday Creek furnace at the following cost:

Three tons of ore at $1	$ 3.00
Three tons of coal at 60 cents	1.80
One ton of limestone	.75
Labor, interest, repairs, etc	5.00
Total	$10.55

The Fannie furnace gives the cost of its iron as follows:

Three tons coal at 75 cents	$ 2.25
Three tons ore at $2	6.00
Three-fourths ton flux at 80 cents	.60
Labor, interest, repairs, etc	4.00
Total	$12.85

Mr. Peachin thinks the following will be about the right thing:

Three tons of ore at $2	$ 6.00
Three tons of coal at 75 cents	2.25
Three-fourths ton of limestone at $1.20	.90
Labor and incidentals	3.50
Total	$12.65

The XX furnace charges its pig-iron with a cost of $11.96 per ton, and the Thomas Iron Company, $14.25. The practical man asks here, Why these variations in the figures? They arise from the fact that Mr. F. B. Baird figures his work down to what it can be done for—as will be seen further along—on his location, while Mr. S. Baird figures what his is now costing him. In its $11.96 the XX furnace includes a certain per cent of lake ore at $8.75 per ton, and in the Thomas Company's $14.25 three tons of native ore are charged at $2.25 per ton. Now, if the Thomas Company have to estimate their ore at $2.25 on the furnace banks, they certainly do not enjoy such advantages as some of the others. The Akron, for instance, Mr. Miller informed us, was having its ore laid down on the furnace-bank for 85 cents per ton. They are having it cut out of the bank for 60 cents per ton, and pay 25 cents per ton for its delivery. Now, as no one is paying more than 85 cents, except where royalties are included or the hauls long, for ore at the furnace,—and the Fannie has hers delivered at 80 cents,—and as 75 cents per ton is agreed by all to be a fair price for the coals, the cost of pig-iron per ton to those who are favorably located is more frequently than otherwise estimated by practical men in the district as follows:

Three tons ore at 85 cents	$ 2.55
Three tons coal at 75 cents	2.25
One ton limestone	.75
Labor, incidentals, etc	5.00
Total	$10.55

With the foregoing facts before the reader we leave him to draw his own conclusions and will try to show

HOW THESE ADVANTAGES ARE OBTAINED.

In the first place, these mineral lands can be obtained for less than $200 per acre, and the hills lie in such manner as to give their mineral to furnaces at their feet at a mere nominal cost,—the mere expense of taking them out of the clay and shale with a pick and shovel. Here are some notes taken concerning the Munday Creek location: "Two hundred yards from furnace site the Baird vein of ore opened, average thickness twenty inches. Thirty feet higher the Big Coal, here ten feet, is opened with a drift. Sixty feet above this is a four-foot vein of solid limestone. Then comes the Bailey Run coal, four feet six inches—thirty-five feet higher the Bessemer ore—forty-five feet higher two seams slate ores.—Fire clay of several qualities found in all the test-pits. Hills splendidly timbered—275 acres, all hills and mineral, except furnace plant—plenty of water in Munday Creek. Munday Creek branch of Hocking Valley Railroad passes furnace doors," etc.

With such advantages in location and no stock to buy or transportation to pay for, the problem is easily enough solved and the astounding information easily enough understood. This company has located directly in the midst of the most desirable mineral, being neither cut off with the deficiencies of either end of the belt, distances, or other objectionable features, and not obliged, except from choice, to raise a pound of material to their top-house.

These are the features which have so soon popularized the country. Let any person having a knowledge of or desire to engage in the iron business roam over the hills of Secs. 12, 17, 18, and 23, Ward Township, or Secs. 32 and 33 in the same township, Hocking County, and follow the trenches from base to peak, and if he don't have a desire to build a furnace at the base of one of the hills at once, it will be because he takes special delight in seeing nature's most prolific facilities for the manufacture of iron lying waste as the sands of the sea.

The presence of coal, iron ore, and limestone in the same bank in sufficient quantities to guarantee the erection of furnaces against that bank for the manufacture of pig iron without bringing any of the material from abroad is practically new.

There are localities in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, and some other portions of the country not yet reached by railways or not opened to commerce, where these conditions exist, but they certainly have not been shown in any of the great iron-manufacturing centres so far developed to supply the iron trade of the country. The Lehigh region, where there are more furnaces in the same number of miles than anywhere else in the country, has its fossil ones near by, and fuel seventy-five miles distant, but the haul on coal, and on the ores obtained from a distance, has well nigh ruined the region for iron-producing purposes. The Shenango region of Pennsylvania, and the Mahoning region of Ohio, have contributed largely to the iron product of the country, through the use of Lake Superior ores. The Missouri iron country has done very well in contributing its proportion of iron through the assistance of Connellsville, Pa., coke. Isolated furnaces, here and there, have done well in furnishing charcoal iron, after the most primitive fashion.

The Lake Superior iron district has attempted to utilize its ores by smelting them at home by the use of anthracite and bituminous coals from abroad, its own charcoal process seeming too expensive. The New England and Eastern New York iron districts have succeeded very well in gathering their stock from distant points. But the judgment now is that localities where these materials are grouped on the same hillsides must take precedence of all others. Hence the Straitsville excitement, which is not of an ordinary character. It assumes a national importance. Several gentlemen of well-known high scientific attainments have been led to examine more thoroughly what before appeared to them a mere object of ordinary interest, and they are surprised at the magnitude of the subject as they continue its study.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Similarity of One Issued by President Harrison, Signed by Daniel Webster—Right of Removal.

Harper's Weekly.

Those who think that the order of the President, which has occasioned so much debate, is unconstitutional are unquestionably mistaken. Whether expedient or not, whether sound or not, as a permanent principle under a popular system, it cannot be assailed constitutionally. It is in substance a repetition of President Harrison's circular, in which he says:

> I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in cases where such officer has been guilty of active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections.

This was written and countersigned by Daniel Webster, who was not accustomed to attest unconstitutional documents; and it is precisely the substance and the ground of the President's circular of June 22, 1877. This last circular defines more distinctly what is meant by official interference with the freedom of elections, and therefore is less restrictive than that of Mr. Webster.

The First Congress decided that the President had the power of removal without explanation, and subject only to the corrective of impeachment. Madison, as we have heretofore stated, declared that an arbitrary exercise of the power for personal and not public reasons should subject a President to impeachment. But Congress and the country have not agreed with Madison. The power of removal was wantonly exercised by Jackson, and was never restricted until Congress passed the Tenure-of-Office law to curb Andrew Johnson in 1867. The restriction was somewhat modified to gratify Gen. Grant, but the President who suspends an officer through the absence of the Senate must report his reasons, and if they are not satisfactory the removal does not take place. The question has been often the subject of angry discussion. Congress, the Supreme Court, and the great commentators, have all expressed themselves, and all agree that the power is with the President, subject, now, to the conditions of the Tenure-of-Office law. It will be conceded that negligence, corruption, incapacity, are all sufficient justification for removal, and that no constitutional objection could be raised. But it is said that these are just causes, because they directly affect the discharge of official duty, while the acts alleged by the President are wholly out of the range of such duty, and if the officer is faithful and competent and efficient in his office and during office hours, his conduct elsewhere and at other times cannot lawfully or justly be considered a ground of removal, especially if that conduct be merely the discharge of the political duties incumbent on every American citizen.

But if it be a just and constitutional exercise of the removing power to remove a man because he is lazy in his office, it is certainly not unfair or unconstitutional to remove him because he uses his office to destroy the freedom of elections and to corrupt or intimidate voters. The objection fails because it assumes that, when the technical duties and hours of the office are satisfied, the officer leaves the office behind him. But he does not, and he can not. The collector and the postmaster in the caucus, or convention, or committee, are still the postmaster and the collector, with all their power of patronage, of reward and punishment, and they are in a position to do infinitely more harm, both to injure the public service and to degrade political morals, than when they are merely inefficient in their official duties. It is simply absurd to say that the President, knowing that he cannot deprive them of their patronage, and that it is constantly used for corrupt purposes, may not prevent the abuse in the only way open to him, and that is by a direct prohibition, under pain of removal. When Congress chooses to take from the local officeholders the immense advantages they have over all other citizens in the management of politics, such a prohibition may be regarded as unjust, but not till then. If the President is satisfied that the active participation of officeholders in political party organizations tends, under existing circumstances, to interfere with the freedom of elections and the honesty of politics, and to demoralize the public service, and turn it into a party brokerage, it is his plain duty to forbid it. His order strikes at a great evil and a great danger in the sole practical way that is open to him, and the best sentiment of the country, as we believe, sustains him.

THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 21.—My short letter on the evils of Penitentiaries has surprised me by the receipt of communications from all parts wishing more details as to my ideas of this whole question. If I had the time, and official data of the cost and results of Penitentiaries, I could surprise the world with them. As it is, I can only suggest. But the communications I have received, many with fictitious names, show it is a question the public mind is ready and anxious to have discussed.

There has been unusual interest manifested on the part of the public in the question of locating the Southern Penitentiary, in this State, and, while it looks very much as though there was a "big make" in it, yet the people will submit to this as they have to other and more flagrant outrages in the past. But the great and growing evil of this whole Penitentiary question lies back of the one before the Commissioners whose duty it is to select, and the State officers to reject or approve, the location of a new Penitentiary in this State. The evil consists in building Penitentiaries at all, and every one of them in this country ought to be abolished. As reformatory institutions they are a failure. Not one person in a hundred discharged from them ever becomes anything but a confirmed criminal. He may come out of prison with ever so good intentions, but no one wants him, none will hire him if they know he has been there, and he soon finds out that every man's hand is against him, and that it is utterly impossible for him to become a good man, no matter how earnest his wish may be. By force of circumstances and public sentiment he finds no warm welcome from any source, and, after trying earnestly to break through the adamantine walls of prejudice, he sorrowfully turns back into the dark paths of vice and crime as the only alternative there is left him, and he learns, when, alas! too late, that there is no door of hope nor heart of welcome to a man who has once been incarcerated in a Penitentiary.

It is not that we as a people are in favor of this result. We all want the criminal to reform, and we are quite willing to stand off at arm's length and give him reformatory advice; but, when it comes to giving him that which he most needs,—a home, and work, and a kind heart, and good encouraging help,—there are none of us who want to do it. If the man reforms, some one must do it; but, as no one will, the poor man turns back to his crime, and back to other criminals, who alone of all men are kind to him, and he is irretrievably lost.

Suppose he concludes to go among strangers, hoping to escape to some spot where his crime is unknown. He gets work and becomes a good, honest, upright man, respected by all who have made his acquaintance. Sooner or later some man comes along who knew him and his misfortune. The chances are that, instead of giving the man struggling for an existence an earnest and quiet shake of the hand and a warm "God bless you," he will go to his employer and say: "Do you know who you have at work for you? I know him well, and he has been in State's Prison; better look out for him." No matter how faithful he has been, his employer does not feel easy until he gets rid of him. It will not take many such experiences to convince the poor man that the door of reform is forever closed to him, and that all the world's professed charity and desire to help the poor unfortunate is but hollow mockery, and he must of necessity become a criminal, and he reasons himself into a belief that it is right for him to prey upon a community that would not let him be honest or earn an honorable livelihood.

In place, then, of Penitentiaries being reformatory in character, they are quite the reverse. They place upon every man who leaves them a disgrace it is next to impossible for him to overcome, and they are little less than State institutions, supported by public taxation, where men are learned in vice and crime, and sent out with a State certificate that from thenceforth all good people may know them as criminals and treat them as such. The object in sending men to prison, as I understand, is in the main to attain the following objects: First, to reform; second, to punish; third, to rid society of their presence.

The first we think we have shown, and that any man who has given the subject any thought must admit, is a failure. The next question then is, Does sending a man to the Penitentiary punish him? As a rule we are willing to concede it Does, but it is that kind of punishment that makes a man worse instead of better. So, while it punishes, it leaves the man worse off than before he went. Does it rid society of his contaminating influence and presence? We say, most emphatically, no, it does not. True, a man goes there for a season, but another comes out of prison to take his place, so that we are worse off in having a man who has been hardened in crime out among us, while we have sent another there who has never been there before. In our State Prison at Joliet there are somewhere about 1,600 men and women incarcerated for crime, and the number gradually increasing. From all the information I can get, there are about 600 turned out annually, or more than 6,000 every ten years! If they came out reformed, society would be no worse; but they do not, and cannot so long as public sentiment leaves no open door for reform.

So far as I can see, not one of the objects is attained for which the man was tried and sentenced, and I cannot possibly conceive of a greater farce than arresting, trying, convicting, and sending men to the Penitentiary, supporting and clothing them, while you disgrace them beyond hope of reform, and then turning them loose upon society once more, where you know from the necessity of the case they must follow robbery for a living. It is true that occasionally a man may come out of prison and be reclaimed, but we all know it is the exception, and not the rule.

The 1,600 men in Joliet are keeping out of employment the same number of poor men who need that labor to keep starvation from wife and little ones. Legitimate manufacturing establishments are idle in our State to-day because this vast hive of criminal industry is flooding the markets with its wares, made cheap because the men get no pay and are boarded and clothed at the expense of the public. In other words, we are taxing these very poor men and idle industries, with other people of the State, to support this 1,600 prisoners, while they keep the poor man and the factories idle, and the business men and farmers wondering what makes times hard and why so many men are idle. I have no means of knowing the cost of our prison and of supporting it, but that it is enormous there is no question. Multiply it by all the States, and the sum becomes almost bewildering. The trouble is that it is increasing in all the States, and so are crime and insecurity of life and property.

The evils of our present system most people will readily admit, but the great question is for a remedy. Mine is this: Let the General Government take the confinement of prisoners under its own care and management. If Alaska will not do, let us buy some place large enough to hold all the criminals, and where there shall be plenty of land to work. Remove from our prisons all confined there as fast as they can be provided for. I would allow to each man a certain number of acres of land and money enough to build him a place to live in, furnish him a horse or yoke of oxen, and a plow, and such other absolutely necessary articles as would enable him to earn a living. Over this territory I would appoint a good, honest, humane man, whose authority should be law, and as fast as possible his subordinates for local police regulations should be selected from the best of the prisoners. Once a year I would have a Board of Commissioners sit there to hear and determine all applications for return to the States, and an honorable life and good conduct should be rewarded with liberty, and in place of planting, as we do now under our present system, upon each man's head and heart the indelible stamp of "Penitentiary," the man could return to his home and friends with a certificate of good character and an honorable life, bearing upon its face the broad and beautiful seal of his native land.

Transportable crimes should consist of such as will send a man to the Penitentiary, except I think no man should be sent to a Penitentiary for stealing under $100, unless it be for a second offense. For amounts under that and for first offenses, I would have Reform Schools, not prisons, where an earnest Christian effort should be made to reclaim them. The details of carrying out this project will adjust themselves to an earnest, honest effort to put it in force, and if the reader will reflect upon the accumulating evils of our present system, and realize the difference to human society of removing this class of men from our midst, instead of making them worse and turning them loose again, he will see so many reasons for a change that he will wonder why it cannot be made now.

For years this whole question has pressed itself upon my mind, and I have seen men go to prison and come out and go back again, and the utter impossibility of ever rising above that disgrace, until I regard these State Prisons as vast institutions, built and supported by public taxation, where men and women are forever disgraced beyond all hope of rising above it, and sending them forth poor, disgraced objects of human misery, well knowing when they go out that society will turn its back upon them. Sooner or later they must of necessity be driven back to vice and crime. I believe that fully three-quarters of our criminals could be reclaimed if we could only remove the stain and give them some chance to be honest after they come out. There is many a man who, in an unguarded moment, commits a crime that came not from an evil heart, and no one wonders so much as himself ever after how he came to do it. Under our present system we plunge him into the great criminal abyss, and unless he happens to have friends of strong social influence who pity him and are willing to suffer disgrace with him in order that he may be saved he is lost, and another criminal from necessity is added to the countless numbers that are now wandering up and down the earth, seeing no hope for them but a life of infamy and shame.

Great Commonwealth of Illinois, we beg and beseech of you in the name of God, in the name of Christianity, suffering society, and an endangered country, build no more Penitentiaries to ruin mankind with. Was there no man in our Legislature to stand up and fight this monster wrong? We beg and beseech the Governor of Illinois to stay this gigantic evil until the sleeping public can be heard. Better erect the guillotine at once, and behead every one that commits crime, than to send them to the Penitentiary with all its manifold evils, and then turn them loose, with no possible chance of leading any other than a criminal life. We must stop this folly and abolish these institutions, or tramps will increase, and crime obtain such a strong hold upon our country that our entire system of government will fall, and life and property held at the will of crime and criminals. There is work enough for honest men, but not for criminals supported by tax, without disturbing the good old idea, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Legitimate manufacturers can adjust their business to "supply and demand," but not to the products of prisons where men are boarded and clothed and work for nothing. There are so many evils attending this prison system that it would take more time and ability than I have to point them all out, and there are no redeeming features in it, and the more thought we give it the more gigantic the evil becomes. It is a disgrace to us as a nation and a reproach to our boasted Christian civilization. Respectfully yours,

A. A. TERRELL.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

The Captain of the Lost "Van Name" Tells His Story.

Correspondence New York World.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.—Capt. Hardy, of the schooner C. J. Van Name, which was wrecked on the way from New York to Baracoa Aug. 3, has just returned to his home in this city. He relates the story of a wonderful experience. For thirty-six hours with six companions he drifted about in a terrible sea on a frail raft which was all the time under water, and its occupants were menaced constantly by the unwearying attendance of sharks, which came so near as to smell of the men and to have their eyes put out by sheath-knives in the hands of the sailors. The particulars as narrated by Capt. Hardy are as follows: The Van Name was a new vessel, built near this city, and was laden with coal. Her passengers were Matilda Assurus, aged 12; Freddie Assurus, aged 9; and a man, who was among the saved. At midnight on Aug. 2, when nine days out and 300 miles from shore, the schooner began to feel the effects of the gale. She was hove to under short sail and all was made snug. In the morning all were on deck except the girl. The waves were heavy and ominous, the sky was black, the rain fell rapidly, and the wind shrieked. Anticipating no danger, the lashings of the boat on deck were allowed to remain. At 5 o'clock three large waves—large waves always roll by threes—came towering upon the vessel, and swept over her with inconceivable speed. By the time the second had passed the schooner had keeled over on her side, and the water was rushing in through the cabin windows. The steward, Walter Gill, at the command of the Captain, went to get the girl out of the cabin. The third wave breached completely over the doomed craft, and the steward was carried away and never seen again, except for a moment by the mate, and all the crew were thrown into the water. In six minutes from the time the first wave struck her the Van Name had sunk. With her went down the girl and everything on board except an oar and a few pieces of scantling. The Captain had clung to the backstay, but when taken under water loosened his hold and came to the surface. The oar was within his reach, but would not support his weight, and as he could not swim he resigned himself to death, shouting a farewell to the mate, who was swimming near. When he came up again he had the good fortune, however, to grasp a joist, and this held him up. The boy passenger he saw supporting himself on two pieces of lumber, but the immense waves swept over the boy's head, suffocating him. The mate had two pieces of timber and the sailors had each one piece. After great toil the pieces were collected, and when fastened together with sailors' clothes, which could be poorly spared, as the water was cold, made a raft about three feet wide and twenty-four feet long. On this seven men were floated, but to keep it on the surface they were compelled to remain on their hands and knees.

No sail appeared all day Friday, and Friday night the raft gave indications of breaking up, the fastenings becoming partially loosened. The idea of repairing this damage was precluded by the presence of the huge sharks, which made their appearance a few minutes after the hastily-made raft had been constructed and did not thereafter leave it. The raft was so low in the water that the monsters were on a level with the men, but only once was an attack made. On that occasion one of the sailors had barely time to save his feet. All Friday and Friday night it rained. The men spread handkerchiefs, and thus secured enough moisture to assuage their thirst, but had nothing to eat. The position was very irksome, but could not be changed for fear of the sharks. The oar saved had been raised, and to this a shirt was attached to attract attention. Saturday morning, after a most agonizing night, during which all had nearly resigned hope, a steamer was seen about a mile distant, the only vessel that had been sighted save one from the time of the departure from New York. Although all the men shouted with the energy of despair, they failed to attract attention. The action of the owner of the signal was eloquent. He said nothing, but taking the shirt from its place put it on and lay carefully down again. Throughout all this terrible time little had been said by any one. Religious themes and the impending peril were alone mentioned. After the steamer had passed later in the day there came in sight a sailing vessel, but efforts to attract her attention were again unavailing. Of all the men on the raft the Captain, who is about 40, was alone over 20 years of age, but all bore up wonderfully under the circumstances. In the afternoon the schooner Minnie Pippelier, sailing on the wind, came as the long-wished-for rescuer. One man had been told to keep watch, but in their feverish agony each insisted that his eyesight was the best. There was danger of the schooner's passing, as nothing could be seen of the raft except the flag and the human heads. Lungs were, however, never more severely taxed, and the shouts were of good effect, although at the last minute there was danger of the raft breaking up. A line was thrown to them, but in their eagerness there was danger again, as about all stood up and the raft sank lower, with the expectant sharks dangerously near and on the alert. However, one by one the men got on board the Pippelier, Capt. Henry L. Burton, and were landed safely at Aspinwall. The Captain, in summing up the terror of the time spent in mid-ocean, said: "You can have no idea of the feelings we had when the steamer went away."

A FINANCIAL COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Is there no possibility of an accommodation between those who demand resumption in gold, with all the contraction of the currency, all the further shrinkage of values, and all the additional bankruptcy which this would involve, and those who demand that there shall be no further contraction of the currency, and consequently no immediate resumption in gold? I think there might be, thus: The quantity of gold coin cannot be increased by legislation, and very little could be attracted to this from foreign countries by the offer of higher rate of interest without disturbing the equilibrium of those countries, and creating a scramble for gold which would be the reverse of beneficial to our credit and prosperity.

But, while legislation cannot add a dollar to our gold coinage beyond its normal increase, it can add fifty millions a year of silver coin for several years to come. The advocates of the remonetization and free coinage of silver would probably agree to the contraction of the greenback currency to the extent of fifty millions per annum, or to whatever extent silver coin shall be put in circulation in its stead. Such an influx of silver and reduction of greenbacks would infallibly maintain the latter on a par with silver, and it is admitted by the bullionists that such an increased demand for silver would speedily bring it to par with gold. The bullionists ought to satisfied with a mixed circulation of paper, silver, and gold, all on a par with gold, and the anti-contractionists would be satisfied it all this could be accomplished without contraction. Seven hundred millions of currency within 2 or 3 per cent of par with gold is not redundant, taking into account our population, business, and property, even in the present state of stagnation and depreciated values, and would not be redundant even if this currency were brought to par with gold in the manner indicated. But, let both paper and silver be driven out of circulation, one by demonetization and the other by being funded in bonds or redeemed and cancelled, and require all debts, public and private, to be paid, and all the business of the country to be done, with 150 millions of gold, and it would simply complete the ruin of the country. J. H. KEDZIE.

The Texas Cattle Distemper in Ohio.

Letter to Cleveland Leader.

The first case of this disease which I ever saw was about the middle of August. The animal was very sick, and I thought from the symptoms that she had been poisoned, and gave my opinion so. I made a careful post-mortem examination of the body, and began my work of gathering facts concerning this, to me, entirely new disease. My theory of this disease, and I am not alone in it, is that it is caused by the terrible Texas ticks. Their bite is very poisonous, and, because they exist in such vast quantities upon the imported cattle, it is only a short time until the blood is terribly impregnated with virus. This bad blood flows on to the liver, where that delicate membrane which secretes the blood is destroying the virus. No blood being thus secreted by the liver, when it reaches the kidneys it is congested and everything is deranged, thus furnishing venous blood instead of water for the bladder. When this stage is reached, there is no possible cure.

I have seen some Texas steers covered so completely with the ticks that when the sun shone upon them they reflected its light. When an attempt is made to pull one of the ticks off he will cling and rather sacrifice his head than let go. When pulled open the ticks are found to be completely filled with embryo, and I suppose that they are almost the most swiftly-multiplying insect in existence.

The first symptom manifested that a cow has the disease is the decrease in the yield of milk. If a cow has been in the habit of giving six quarts, there will come a milking when she will not give more than two or three. The dairyman thinks nothing in particular of this, but empties it in with the rest for the market. If he had taken the trouble to examine this small yield he would have probably come to the conclusion that it was much richer than when the large amount had been obtained. To be sure it is thicker, but it is also heavier, which it would not be if it were richer, as cream is lighter than milk, and thus rises to the surface. But this diseased milk has a large quantity of albumen corpuscles in it, and is thoroughly impregnated with the virus.

There seems to be several ways of imparting the disease. I have traced out quite a number. The cattle may pass along the road, and invariably when they do so they are nipping at the weeds and tall grass all along. There is a large amount of the virus constantly in the mouth of these cattle, and thus it is communicated to other cattle as they pass along. Texas cattle may drink at a stream and the cattle below thus receive infection. I had one case in which no other explanation could be derived of its communication. When other cattle run with the Texas breed they are almost sure to catch the disorder.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN-CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—There is a prolific subject for investigation which should be delegated to some competent reporter. It involves the truth or falsity of the assertion that there is an actual scarcity of grain-cars on our Western roads, and that this accounts for the light arrivals of grain. It has been asserted that certain officials are interested in prices, and send out or withhold cars according to their views of what the market should be; and it is also surmised that there is a strong combination to keep back the bulk of the crop until water-navigation closes, when rates will rise, and all possible facilities be furnished by rail. There would not be much objection to this, if those who grow the grain got the benefit of it, but this is not intended. The speculator makes the money, and the farmer finds his premium wofully diminished when he comes to deliver. I think it will be found that there are hundreds of empty cars on our side-tracks, in the way, and awaiting orders. If this is true, the farming community should know it. The whole business community is vitally interested at the present time and does not care to have its interests made a foot-ball of by speculators.

MORE CARS.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—In your article on insurance, published this morning, I notice you show the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark as having shrunk $195,642 since Jan. 1. Were this statement true, I would not say one word, as the insuring public should know all the facts connected with the companies they patronize.

Jan. 1, the Merchants' Insurance Company showed gross assets $1,008,084; July 1, it shows $1,006,334. The capital of the Company was, up to Jan. 1, $200,000, and at the January meeting of the Directors the capital was made $400,000 by capitalizing $200,000 of the net surplus. By the actual figures you will see the Merchants' is one of the few companies that has advanced, and not run behind, the past six months. Respectfully,

O. W. BARRETT,
Agent Merchants' Ins. Co. of Newark.

The Perils of Too Sound Sleep.

Baltimore Gazette.

A Barnesville (W. Va.) signer of the Murphy pledge went to Wheeling a few days, and after transacting his business, and while waiting for the train to take him home, was induced to forget his pledge to such an extent as to get drunk. He fell asleep as soon as the cars started, and the conductor had no easy task to awaken him. After he was aroused, instead of presenting his ticket he handed the conductor his Murphy pledge. The conductor punched the pledge and wrote on it, "one drunk." The Barnesville gentleman's dismay may be imagined when the next day he exhibited his pledge to prove he was a Murphy man.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE—25 OR 50x166 FEET, WITH good two-story house; bath, sewer, and every convenience. Congress-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. Apply at 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSES, WITH LOTS, on Adams and Jackson-sts., at $2,500 each; $500 cash; balance on time. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6, 170 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale; highest land and cheapest of any suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

ANY ONE WISHING TO PURCHASE A PIANO can select from the following makes, at prices lower than ever offered before in this city:

Steinway & Son	$240
Chickering & Son	125
Behring & Klix	125
G. A. Miller	140
Wm. P. Emerson	150
Newton & Co.	125
A. H. Gale	150
Haines Bros.	140
Wm. Knabe (Grand)	325

In addition to the above we have other second-hand Pianos and Organs that we can sell on small monthly payments to accommodate customers.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

A FEW SECOND-HAND HALLET, DAVIS & CO. Square Grand Pianos, good as new, warranted in full, with cover and stool for $250 cash. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos to rent at $3 per month and upwards. Organs at retail at wholesale prices. GOOLD'S, 248 State-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE on $10 monthly payments and at lowest prices in the city. GOOLD'S, 248 State-st.

W. W. KIMBALL, CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-sts., sole agents for the following celebrated makes of pianos and organs:
Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos.
Wm. P. Emerson Pianos.
J. P. Hale Pianos.
W. W. Kimball Pianos.
Smith American Organs.
Shoninger Eureka Organs.
Kimball Orchestral Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SOME money, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. Apply to Mrs. Dr. LANGE, 5 Rees-st.

FOUND—BUGGY—SEPT. 10, IN MY SHOP, 127 Twenty-fifth-st.; if not claimed will be sold for expenses within three days.

LOST—$50 REWARD—SUNDAY, A POCKETBOOK containing a sum of money. Return to 49 South Clark-st., basement.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, BETWEEN WASHINGton Heights and Morgan Park, a lady's gold watch, locket, and chain. A reward will be paid for its return to me at Morgan Park. T. J. MORGAN.

LOST—A $100 INVESTMENT BOND ON MERchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank. If the finder will return it to L. NAGLE, 267 South Desplaines-st., they will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, GOING OR RETURNing from the Centenary Church, a blue and white enameled gold bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 155 West Jackson-st.

LOST—BETWEEN 49 CLARK-ST. AND 151 Franklin-st., pocketbook belonging to Mrs. M. M. Dovey. The finder will please leave it at this office.

LOST—A YELLOW CANARY BIRD, WITH green spot on top of head. A liberal reward will be given for his return to 172 Ashland-av.

LOST—A GENTLEMAN'S LOCKET, CONTAINING a baby's picture. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it with the Cashier of the Palmer House.

LOST—AT HYDE PARK HOUSE FIRE—A HUNTing-case gold watch and heavy neck-chain. A liberal reward will be given for return of same to HARRY MORGAN, Blue Island, Cook Co., Ill.

TAKEN UP—IN MY YARD, CLARK-ST., NORTH of Fullerton-av., fourth house, a cow. Call, prove property, pay charges, and take away. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN UPRIGHT ENGINE OF 10 or 11 inch bore and 14 or 16 inch stroke. Address until the 28th, D. McGUIRE, Commercial Hotel.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN CAN SECURE HALF interest and charge of profitable stand at Exposition. Must have $35 cash. 145 Clark-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, MUST COME WELL recommended; be willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; one that has been to work in the grocery business and will work for small wages. Address W M, West Chicago Post Office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAIR FINISHER (painter) by LAYER BROS., Wabasha, Minn., whom please address for particulars.

WANTED—GOOD CORNICE MAKER AT 98 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON GRAVE STONE and can lend employer $150 or $200; good security and permanent situation. German or Scandinavian preferred. Address A 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH IN THE rear of 79 Thirty-fifth-st. N. WHITEHAIR.

WANTED—BRICK-LAYER TO LAY 12,000; MAterial furnished. Corner State and Taylor-sts.

WANTED—12 FIRST-CLASS STONECUTTERS TO work at Lemont. Apply to P. J. SEXTON, at new Court-House.

WANTED—MEN TO PUT TOGETHER DOORS and sash, and a man to run tenoner. Mill, 256 East Twentieth-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS, A WINTERS' work; free fare; 50 railroad laborers; 50 for Government work; 1 baker; and 500 for Texas. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO CANVASS Chicago and vicinity for the sale of the Eureka Self-Lighting Gas Burner; no taps, no fuse, no electricity, no matches; an entirely new article of novelty and great utility; sells at sight; territory for sale or lease in any part of the United States or Canada. Office 161 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW AND USEFUL articles; sales quick and profits large; I offer street-men, canvassers, and peddlers greater inducements than any other house can. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands taking care of horses and driving. Address, with references, A 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO DELIVER ORDERS AND make himself useful in butcher-shop. Apply at 898 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. 577 West Congress-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework; wages, $3. 498 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO attend store. Must be strictly honest and not afraid to work. Call at No. 181 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 FIRST-CLASS canvassers at MUIR & CO.'S, 77 South Clark-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE, fourth year; circulation over 10,000; 3 months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESman; one acquainted in the molding and picture-frame business. Address A 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR, TO whom a good salary will be paid. None but a well-educated, good business man need apply. Rear office 204 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL 100 FAST-SELLING patent articles, chromos, frames, etc. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, one for second-work. Apply at 339 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply, with references, at 847 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK; ONE THAT understands getting up orders. Corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., in the depot.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, iron, etc., and one to do second work. Call after 8, 712 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE girl for Evanston; must be a good cook and laundress; but little to do except in the kitchen. Apply to ALFRED L. SEWELL, stationery store, 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL FOR housework in small family. 302 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; must have first-class references. Apply at 393 Superior-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL ABLE TO DO washing, ironing, and general housework in a family of three; must be a good laundress. Apply at 326 Calumet-av. between 12 and 2 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of two, at 14 North Throop-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, with recommend from last place; German preferred; wages, $4. Apply at 694 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO DO COOKing at 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—OUT OF TOWN—WOMAN THOROughly competent to do cooking and laundry work. References required. From 8 to 10 Tuesday morning, Room 228 Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—AT DUCHARME HOUSE—FEMALE cook.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GIRLS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT APply to Mrs. CAPEWELL, 68 Twenty-ninth-st., corner of Vernon-av.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRLS TO cook, wash, and iron in private families; also, three good dressmakers. Inquire at 397 South State-st. MRS. P. REISS.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AS CLERK, A LADY OR GENTLEman posted in retail book and stationery business. A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—15 HANDSOME BALLET LADIES FOR a Southern theatre; railroad fare paid. Apply to JOHN F. RYAN, Dramatic Agent, Room 7, 171 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwellings, 594, 596, 624, and 628 West Adams-st.; in good order.
2-story and basement stone front, 525 Carroll-av.
2-story and basement brick, Oakley-st., near Harrison.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY, elegant new marble-front house No. 217 Ashland-av. Inquire at 211 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, ELEGANT 3-STORY brick house No. 778 Fulton-st. Inquire next door west.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE NO. 228 OGDEN-av.; 8 rooms; no basement. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6, No. 170 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$16 PER MONTH—FINE NEW BRICK house, No. 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwelling, 171 Calumet-av.; cheap tenements on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; large frame dwelling with barn and large grounds, 49 Twenty-second-st. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A NEW 14-room brick, south front, walnut graining. Every modern convenience. A 2-story and basement brick, east front, with barn; desirable locality. Also a flat 7 rooms, $20. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT — CHEAP — 3-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 267 Illinois-st. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6, No. 170 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 100 Delaware-place. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—WINNETKA—HOUSE, BARN, 5 ACRES; garden and grove, near station, looking over lake. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING, KNOWN as the Soldiers' Home, at South Evanston; either furnished or unfurnished; seven acres of ground; good barn. The premises all in good order. For particulars call at No. 629 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—AT 122 NORTH SHELDON-ST., A FEW handsomely furnished rooms to respectable gentlemen in a strictly private French family; a good chance to learn the language.

South Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, elegantly furnished, to two gentlemen, at 116 Monroe-st. Apply at 89 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR gentleman and wife, double or single, in Bryant Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 38 RUSH-ST., FURNISHED, with use of bath-room.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN good neighborhood and central location; rent very low. Address A 31, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, FURnished or partially so, on the West Side in good central location; best references given; no children. Address, stating location, description, and terms, M. 327 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMING LANDS IN Michigan, clear, for Fidelity or State Savings bank books. POTTER & BALDWIN, Room 10 Methodist Church Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD CLEAR REAL ESTATE, two blocks from city limits, for a stock of goods. Address A 21, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DIXON DRIVING PARK AND Fair Ground for Illinois land or other property. Number acres, 38; plenty stalls; a large hotel in centre; plenty fresh water. Address E. HOPE, Dixon, Lee County, Ill.

WANTED—FARM LAND IN EXCHANGE FOR mason work. Address A 26, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE man with $25,000 can get a half interest in an established business worth $100,000; living salary and large profits guaranteed. Address at once Room 6, 34 Public Square, Cleveland, O.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL—FOR THE manufacture and sale of my adjustable barb and wire fastener for wire fence. The best article yet offered to the public. Address 47 West Washington-st., or call between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m. W. G. COLLSON.

BOOKS.

BOOKS BOUGHT—CASH PAID FOR LIBRARIES and small parcels of books, down-stairs, at MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND—Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A first-class house by a middle-aged man. Has had long experience, and amply capable and responsible. Can give highest references in the East. Address H A N, care Chas. E. Humphrey, at Gammon & Deering's, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A DRUGgist by profession, desires some respectable employment by which he can earn a living. Address JAY MADISON, 1814 Wabash-av., city.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO RUN STATIONARY engine; best references for character and ability. Address or call T H, 127 Church-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED 20 to work in store, office, or commission house; is a good driver; will drive grocery or any kind of business wagon; best of references. Address DAVE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED AS SHORTHAND AMANUensis by a good and rapid penman; good New York references. Address S H, Box 2132, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARISIAN FRENCH girl to do second work or nurse. Call at 167 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO DO general housework. Address A 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 108 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SCOTCH girl for second work or light general housework. Call at 124 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook in private family where a second girl is kept. Please call at 290 Twenty-second-st., corner Arnold.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family to [illegible]; best references. Call at 196 Newberry-[illegible] Side.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] YOUNG girl for housework in [illegible]. Call at 276 Butterfield-st., near Sixteenth-[illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family, or do cooking in a small boarding-house; not particular. Call at 110 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Scotch woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; references if required. Call for two days at 285 South Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work. Please call for two days at 107 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD EXPERIenced girl to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 1510 State-st., corner Thirty-third.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address M F, 285 South Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork by a Canadian girl who understands her business. Call at 193 South Jefferson-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework in a first-class small private family; references given if required. Call at 110 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY TO do kitchen work, wash, and iron. Address or call at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, hotel or restaurant, city or country. References. Apply at 288 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLored girl, to do chamberwork or housework, or as nurse. Good references. Apply at 288 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN PRIvate family; understands all kinds of fine white work, children's clothes, shirt-making, and also dress-making. Address A 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS wants sewing in private families. Apply at 49 West Erie-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help should apply to Mrs. CAPEWELL, 68 Twenty-ninth-st., corner Vernon-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY wishes an engagement as companion to a lady; best references as regards character. Address A 25, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS, without removal; money loaned on good collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

ADVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal or upon good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CAPITAL OF $5,000 TO $10,000—AN ACTIVE MAN of several years' experience at the East desires to find a legitimate, paying business in Chicago; references unexceptionable. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS BOOKS FOR cash; money to loan on diamonds, watches, notes, horses, pianos, buggies, carriages, furniture, and collaterals. CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, DIAMONDS, jewelry, pianos, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 106 Washington-st., Room 23.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

TO LOAN—$3,000, $4,000, AND $5,000 IN HAND, 8 per cent interest and 2 per cent commission. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 7 PER cent interest; first-class city improved residence property security; from Oct. 1, 1877. Address A 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 ON BUSINESS BLOCK, RENTing for over $4,000; is on very favorable ground lease; party first-class; location, a good corner on South Clark-st.; will pay interest and commission. Address A 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 ON INDIANA real estate worth three times the amount, 10 per cent, and no bonus. Address J C K, 350 Michigan-av.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE. New excellent rooms, with board, from $5 to $7 per week; 21 restaurant tickets for $4.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — NICELY-FURnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER FOR 200 MEDICAL students, within one mile of Exposition Building. Send location and terms to Secretary of Chicago Homeopathic College, 200 Michigan-av.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER BY A FAMILY OF five adults in a small private family where there are no other boarders; must be first-class accommodations and terms reasonable. Address, giving full particulars, A 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 2 FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PLAIN private family, where there are no other boarders. Address A 50, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD—THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE HEREBY to express their heartfelt gratitude to their friends and acquaintances, especially the teachers and scholars of the Clark School, for their presence and assistance at the funeral of our beloved son Carl; their kind offerings of beautiful flowers, and the sympathy manifested, having been most welcome in that hour of grief. May the Almighty ever guard them from such misfortunes. The sorrowing parents, JOS. WOLFF, and EMILY WOLFF, and relatives.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO—WANTED TO PURCHASE business in above line; purchaser has $1,000 cash. Apply at 55 LaSalle-st. FRANS PEARSON.

THE BUILDING, FIXTURES, FORMULAS, stock, and other appurtenances of the Co-Operative Medicine Company will be sold at public auction on Friday, the 28th inst., 10 a. m., at 75 North May-st.

WANTED—OFFICE PARTITION. GIVE PARticulars and where it can be seen. Address A 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF JOHN HARTNETT; lived on North Wells-st., south of Park-st., Chicago, Ill., during the years 1874 and '75. Address G. F., Box 240, Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Ill.

WANTED—200 YARDS OF MASON WORK DONE for cash, with or without mortar. Address A 26, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A SALOON doing a good business. Apply for 3 days at Room 43, 156 Washington-st., from 3 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ENGINE AND boiler, 40-horse power, inclosed in a large building adjacent to a railroad station, 20 miles from the city. Suitable for most any kind of manufacturing. Clear. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOTEL, 10 ACRES of land at a railroad station and on river 20 miles from city; fishing, ducking, boating, bathing, hunting, rusticating, etc., clear, $6,000. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT, 64 South Desplaines-st., near Madison; good business location, with trade established. COYNE & O'BRIEN.

MY TIME BEING FULLY OCCUPIED WITH THE "Hotel Register" business, I will sell the Hotel Rotary Card business (patented) by cities, States, or all in one sale. We did a business of $29,500 in one year in four cities, as our books will show. Will take some good clear city or farm property in part pay. HAIR, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TO-DAY AT 10 A. M. OF HORSES, wagons, buggies, etc. 271 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TWO-WHEEL chaise, to be seen at Studebaker's Carriage Repository, Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, GENTLE, FAST buggy horse, with harness; also a good strong buggy for doctor's use, new or second-hand; must be cheap for cash. Call at Gads Hill drug-store, corner of Twenty-second and Paulina-sts., with the rig.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned; 10 per cent per year. HARRIS & CO., 180 West Monroe-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.—Ample facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; liberal advances at lowest rates; free insurance; safety vaults for valuable goods.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—18—REC—30—RIGHT—SIGNED FULL. It is 4:40 sharp, not 3:40; 5:20 tardy; all absolute, and take effect only after 5:20. Will act before, but renew in case of failure to meet. M. M.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "The Merchant of Venice." Mesdames Don, Hastings, Mage, etc.; Messrs. Booth, Wheelock, Pierce, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of George S. Knight. "Otto." Mesdames Worrells, Thompson, etc.; Messrs. Knight, Thompson, White, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Frayne. "Si Slocum."

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Hernandez Foster. "Jack Harkaway." Variety Olio.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Haverly's Minstrels. Messrs. Howard, Ryman, Thatcher, Heywood, etc.

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, foot of Adams street. Day and evening.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active yesterday. Mess pork closed 37½c per brl higher, at $13.37½@13.40 for October and $13.10 for January. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.97½@9.00 for October and $8.37½@8.40 for the year. Meats were ¼c per lb higher, at 6½c for loose shoulders and 7¾c for do short ribs. Lake freights were firmer, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were easier, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was active. Wheat closed 1¼@3¼c higher, at $1.16⅜ for September and $1.08¼ for October. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 42⅛ cash and 42⅛@42¼c for October. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 23⅝@23¾c cash and 23¾c for October. Rye was steady, at 54½c. Barley closed ⅜c lower, at 62½c cash and 63½c for October. Hogs were active and stronger, advancing 5@10c. Sales were at $5.20@5.90. Cattle were quiet and unchanged, with sales at $2.25@5.60. Sheep were dull and unchanged. There was inspected into store in this city Saturday 657 cars wheat, 572 cars and 79,800 bu corn, 155 cars and 5,400 bu oats, 30 cars and 4,900 bu rye, and 91 cars barley. Total (1,505 cars), 679,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $103.12⅛ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 96⅞@97.

Elsewhere is printed a list of the appointments made in the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Mount Vernon, which may be of considerable interest to many readers who follow with warm interest the wanderings imposed upon old-time pastors by the itinerant system of this great ecclesiastical organization.

PERIOLAT has obtained a change of venue, and the five indictments charging him with robbing the people of Cook County will be tried in the Circuit Court of Kane County. If, as is usually the case with these changes of venue, the object is to gain time and tire out the prosecution, the scheme ought to be defeated, and it doubtless will be, as the State's Attorney shows a commendable disposition to crowd these Ring rascals with all possible vigor toward the proper place for the entire gang—the Penitentiary.

In the criminal column of this issue of THE TRIBUNE are narrated briefly the salient features of a very marvelous chapter of crime and its punishment on the Western plains. Eight rascals attempted the enormous theft of 7,500 cattle, herded on the plains of Colorado. The marauders were detected in their colossal exodus, and twenty-five rangers started in pursuit. Overhauling the culprits at the Kansas State line, they were immediately surrounded, and before the court then and there commissioned by a simple but superior society were, in the expression of JOHN STUART MILL, solemnly blotted out of existence.

There is need of "OUR CARTER" in Washington. His pet band, the Marine, is in danger. The Secretary of the Navy has laid violent hands upon it, having reduced it from fifty-two to thirty men, and lowered the wages of those who remain to the pay of a marine Sergeant. The result is that all the best musicians in the organization are quitting it, leaving a wretched remnant of horn-blowers. The band at its best was never much of a band, although it inspired "OUR CARTER" to one of his grandest flights of oratory as he listened to its dulcet strains. It is sad to contemplate what it must be after the Secretary of the Navy has finished with it. If "OUR CARTER" does not come to the rescue speedily, who knows but that the Secretary may next pluck that immortal eagle that dips its pinions in the sprays of the Pacific?

We do not know what penitentiaries are for if they are not to be opened for such rascals as MORTON, the President of the Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia. He was also President of the Market Street Railroad, and in that capacity overissued about $1,000,000 worth of the Company's stock. The crime is technically not forgery, but breach of trust; no forgery, however, could be more disastrous in its influence upon a business community, and none could merit severer punishment. MORTON seems to be tolerably complacent under it all, and to rest under the calm assurance that a man of his dignity will not be sent to jail. It is every way desirable that he should be, not harshly treated, but punished according to his deserts; and the common notions of what his deserts are will be found, in the long run, to differ very widely from his own.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday in its financial column a statement from the Hartford *Courant* that there is no provision for examination and no sworn statements required from any of the savings banks in Illinois. Seeing this, Mr. GREENEBAUM calls attention to the charter of the German Savings Bank, which was granted in 1869. This charter requires that the capital stock shall be at least $200,000; prohibits the receiving of deposits which aggregate in excess of ten times the amount of the capital stock; limits the bank-notice to thirty days, beyond which the managers cannot extend it; makes each stockholder individually liable for an amount equal to the stock he holds; requires the investment of at least one-third of the deposits in United States, State, county, or city bonds; authorizes the Auditor of the State to make an examination of the condition of the bank at any time, and to require sworn statements from its officers; and enacts that, whenever an impairment of the capital stock shall be found, the stockholders must make good the deficiency within thirty days. Mr. GREENEBAUM claims that, under these conditions, the sweeping statement of the Hartford *Courant* at least does not apply to the German Savings Bank.

The expert who has been examining the books of the State Savings Bank is reported as having expressed the opinion that SPENCER ran away with comparatively little money. But this view of the matter is not received with credit by those who have any knowledge of SPENCER's antecedents. It is stated, we believe by his attorney, Mr. GRANT, that SPENCER brought about $120,000 here from Morris, Ill., and with that money bought into the Cook County National. It is also pretty well known that he made $70,000 in the sale of his interest to ALLEN, and therefore drew out of that bank and ALLEN, in disposing of his interest, not far from $190,000. He is known to have cleared $30,000 in a real-estate transaction on the West Side some time ago. This added to the other sums makes $220,000, which he put into the "State" in buying stock of that concern. It is believed that before he absconded he had withdrawn from the deposits of the bank enough money to refund to himself at least the aforesaid $220,000. He manipulated the stock so as to sell a vast block of it to the bank, and what else did he with the money than to pocket it and run off? He married a young wife not long before he broke the bank. Is it reasonable to suppose that he went abroad as an embezzler with a wife and child without any means to remain away for an indefinite time? Those who have thought closest on the case think that SPENCER crossed the ocean with not a cent less than $200,000 of the depositors' money, which SPENCER by some casuistry induced himself to believe belonged to him, because he paid that much of his own money for stock to get control of the bank, and when the stock became worthless unloaded it on the bank, and paid himself out of the money of the depositors.

The fire yesterday in the Interior Department building at Washington was not so disastrous in its results as was at first threatened, but it was none the less a serious matter and attended with losses greatly to be regretted. Beginning in the attic of the vast structure among an enormous collection of models which had accumulated in the Patent Office ever since it had an existence, the flames were hard to reach, and they gained great headway before the means of extinguishment could be successfully employed. The roof itself, from all accounts, was not of the character requisite for an absolutely fire-proof building, being of wood, covered with copper sheathing, which melted under the heat of the burning timbers, and proved to be no protection whatever; while the immense accumulation of combustible stuff in the collection of models fed the fire and defied all efforts to subdue it. The loss to the building is estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000, but of the contents either injured badly or totally destroyed it is difficult to even approximately state their value. It happened fortunately that the things saved are of infinitely more value than the things destroyed by fire and water. The original draft of the Declaration of Independence, the relics of GEORGE WASHINGTON, DEKALB, and other Revolutionary heroes, the archives of the General Land Office, containing the title to every piece of land ever conveyed by the Government, the original drawings and specifications on file in the Patent Office, from which the models destroyed can be reproduced if necessary—all these and many other articles of incalculable value were rescued in various degrees of preservation. Upon the whole the country has reason for congratulation that the beautiful building and its priceless contents were not wholly destroyed—that, in fact, it might have been much worse.

There is a fire-eating Democratic sheet published at Meridian, Miss., and called the *Mercury*, which has evidently not been reconstructed, as the following extract from its columns will show:

> Doesn't the Southern taxpayer contribute his portion of the money to pay pensions to Northern soldiers and their widows and orphans, while the Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans are neglected? Southern members of Congress believe as firmly in the justice of the Confederate cause as the Northern members believe in the justice of the Union, and they sink their manhood and eat dirt when they vote appropriations to pension Federal soldiers and their widows and orphans to the exclusion of the Confederate.

Leaving the absurdity of this proposition out of question, for it is not worth serious argument, it would be difficult to conceive anything more insufferably insolent. The President has made remarkable overtures to the South in the way of conciliation. The whole Administration is in sympathy with him. The conservative and law-abiding people of the North are supporting and upholding him in his effort to make the North and South a solid, harmonious, and fraternal whole. It is evident, from the declarations of this fire-eating sheet, either that it is opposed to any attempt at reconciliation and is acting from malice, or else that it is too ignorant to know what would be the result of the course it urges. If it wants to strengthen and reunite the Republican party in that solid phalanx which it presented during the War, if it wants to sink the Democratic party out of sight, if it wants to array a solid North against the South again, it is pursuing just the course that would accomplish the result. For combined insolence and malice, or else for an ignorance so dense that it is tantamount to criminality, this Southern fire-eater is certainly conspicuous. If the South can only be conciliated by paying pensions to Confederates, conciliation will be a hopeless task. If the Southern people really want to advance their interests, they will give this fire-eater and all others like it a wide berth.

The attitude of the Church in France towards the forthcoming election is defined by a pastoral which has recently been issued by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Cambray to his clergy. After enjoining prudence and conciliation in treating with the distrust manifested towards Clericalism, firmness in resisting all attacks against the liberty of the Pope, and solicitude for "all schools in which religion is allowed its due place," the Archbishop reaches "the slippery ground of election struggles." He urges that the clergy shall hold aloof from all parties and competitions, but at the same time recognizes that there are certain moral obligations forming a necessary part of Catholic teaching, and that one of these obligations, which is enjoined by the Gospel, is the support of duly-established Powers. From this point the Archbishop logically arrives at the following conclusions:

> Those who govern are entitled, under normal conditions, to the respect and co-operation of their subordinates for the accomplishment of the special mission they have to fulfill. As to elections, this conscientious co-operation is a duty towards the State, like the payment of taxes and military service. Abstention in certain circumstances of particular gravity would be the neglect of a real duty. As to the choice to be made between candidates, it is left to the conscience of each elector; but it should evidently fall on those judged before GOD the worthiest and most capable.

Whom the Archbishop deems the worthiest and most capable may be inferred from the following declaration: "Doubtless, we shall not be asked to refuse our suffrages to the candidates whose election we believe will be the surest guarantee of order and peace for France. We shall not be asked to remain neutral between those distinctly standing forward as defenders of our religious liberty and those openly pledging themselves to employ against Clericalism—that is, against Catholicism—all their influence and means of action." The great Cardinal RICHELIEU himself could hardly have "coached" his clergy more neatly or pertinently than the Cardinal-Archbishop of Cambray.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE FIDELITY.

It became apparent that the resources of the Fidelity Savings Bank were seriously impaired when the rules were so amended a few days ago as to pay out only 10 per cent a month on deposits for which notice of withdrawal should be served, beginning the payment after the expiration of the sixty days' notice. This amounted to liquidation on the basis of an extension of twelve months; had the creditors virtually agreed to it by refraining from all law proceedings, it is probable that the bank would have been able to continue in business for some months, and, had the panic been allayed in the meantime, it might ultimately have bridged over its losses and bad investments; it is more likely, however, that, even if the extension had been granted, it would merely have enabled the bank to keep open its doors a few months longer, until its available resources should have been exhausted, when it would have been forced to suspend and turn over what was left to a Receiver, as it must do now. The depositors were in no humor to acquiesce in this prolonged uncertainty, and an application made yesterday for the appointment of a Receiver shut off all opportunity for experimenting on Mr. HAINES' plan, and necessitated the immediate closing of the doors. There is no doubt that this is the fairest mode of proceeding under the circumstances. In the present state of public sentiment, any savings bank which finds it necessary to resort to extraordinary measures for delay in the payment of deposits may better seek public liquidation under the auspices of the courts. That is to say, the assets should be converted into cash and divided among the depositors as openly and rapidly as possible.

Pertinent to the suspension of the Fidelity, we give elsewhere a very complete history of the institution from the beginning. The charter under which it was operated dates back to 1865, and was one originally granted to the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, located at Galesburg. It was not used, however, for banking purposes until 1872, when it was purchased by Mr. HAINES (it having a special value because no special charter could be procured under the new Constitution), and after an act of the Legislature had been obtained authorizing corporations under special charters to change their names. The Fidelity was started with a nominal capital of $200,000. Mr. HAINES had sold out his stock in the State Savings some time before, and it is believed he took over to the new concern about $50,000; it is certain that he secured control, and it is doubted by some whether the entire capital stock was paid in. At all events, it became practically Mr. HAINES' bank, and it was the reputation he had earned as a safe, cautious, and conservative banker in the State Savings Institution which brought him a large custom, and almost immediately placed the Fidelity alongside the State Savings in the matter of business and public confidence. Its position was further strengthened by weathering the storm of 1873, and there was never any serious question as to its solvency until the July failures in St. Louis started a panic among all the savings depositors. Even then there was a general feeling that the resources of the bank were ample to meet its liabilities, till the collapse of the State Savings destroyed all confidence in the savings-bank system. From that time till now there has been a varying degree of doubt and hope among the mass of depositors; but there has been a strong conviction among certain bankers for two or three days that the concern could not pull through, and that the wisest course to pursue would be to place it in the hands of a Receiver and wind it up as promptly as possible.

The prime cause of the failure of the Fidelity has been in the continued effort during the past three or four years to pay 6 per cent on deposits, notwithstanding the decline in rates of discount from 10 per cent to 7 and 8 per cent. This condition of things naturally betrayed all bank managers into making loans at a higher rate of interest on securities that should not have been accepted; in other words, the temptation to earn sufficient money to pay the 6 per cent interest on deposits often clouded the judgment in estimating securities. The inevitable consequence was to incur risks which should not have been taken. The contined financial depression made matters worse. Securities that were good at the time loans were made shrunk in value from 33 to 50 per cent frequently before they came due. Just how much shrinkage there has been in the case of the Fidelity assets cannot, of course, be estimated with accuracy until they have all been subjected to examination. Some investments that have proved to be bad are known. Mr. HAINES purchased the bank building and the safety-deposit vaults at a cost of about $220,000 together, which is believed to be largely in excess of their present value. He advanced money on Hooley's Theatre, adjoining, till the sum reached $68,500, and the principal and interest unpaid now amount, it is said, to about $100,000, which is also believed to be much more than the property can be sold for. He advanced to BOWEN and others about $140,000 on Calumet swamp-land securities, and was obliged to take the swamp lands for the greater part of it, which are now a portion of the bank's assets. About $100,000 worth of other real estate had to be taken for loans, and the bank suffers the shrinkage in value. An item of $30,000 or more is said to have been advanced to a certain railroad construction company which is entirely worthless, and a third share in a blanket chattel mortgage of $45,000 on the *Post and Mail* newspaper effects is regarded as an undesirable asset. The condition of the commercial loans and real-estate mortgages not yet due cannot be known till they shall be tested.

At the statement of the bank made July 1 there were about $2,000,000 due depositors; it is believed that this sum has been reduced by $600,000 since then, as that is stated to be about the amount which has been paid out, and this would leave $1,400,000 due now to 7,800 depositors. A gentleman who has had some exceptional means of information estimates the present nominal assets at a shrinkage of about $250,000 from that sum. If his estimate be correct, the assets will yield about 83 per cent. Of course, all this is more or less a matter of speculation, and all depositors will do better to retain their books than to part with them at any figure offered by the brokers.

Whatever the ultimate value of the Fidelity's assets may prove to be, it may be pretty certainly stated that no transactions of the Spencerian kind will be unearthed in the case of this bank. Mr. HAINES is believed to be a perfectly honest man, and no one suspects him of having used the funds of the bank for private speculation either on his own account or in behalf of friends. If some of his investments have turned out badly, it is only the same experience that has been suffered by others who have been charged with the investment of funds during the last five years, and there is reason to believe that Mr. HAINES has made no investment of bank funds that he would not have made under the same conditions if the funds had been all his own. The statement is made, indeed, that he has turned all his private property, even including his homestead, over to the bank, thus assuming for himself as large a proportion of the common misfortune as he possibly can take. We are convinced, too, that the Receiver will have his best counsel and active aid in realizing the most that can be got out of the assets.

THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

We print a second letter from Mr. A. A. TERRELL, of Sterling, on the subject of State Prisons. He proposes that the National Government shall provide a Territory—Alaska or some other—to which all persons now sentenced to the Penitentiary for felony shall be sent, and in which they shall be confined for the term of their imprisonment. This includes the abolition of all prisons for the confinement of criminals of the grade of felony. The arguments used in support of this are, first, that State Prisons fail to punish crime or reform the criminal; and second, that they are schools for crime, supported at great cost at the expense of the non-criminal people.

The policy of planting colonies of criminals and of the surplus population is an old one. Penal colonies are even maintained by some nations to this day. Great Britain for many years employed New South Wales, in Australia, as a penal province, and, at a later day, Van Diemen's Land. When these were selected, these places were so remote from ordinary civilization that escape from them was next to impossible. But in time distances were overcome, and now Australia and Van Diemen's Land are flourishing States, in daily commercial connection with the rest of the world. Both have long since ceased to be penal colonies. France has a penal colony at New Caledonia, in the South Seas. Russia has long made Siberia a place of banishment; but the world has been brought into close neighborhood, and it would be difficult to find any part of the globe, not even excepting South Africa, which would be so remote or outside the world's commercial track as to answer the old notions of a penal colony. Alaska has been suggested; but that country is not capable of sustaining any considerable addition to its population. It would be hardly practicable to set apart any portion of the present territory of the United States as a prison, into which could be transported the criminals of the United States, and in which they could be successfully confined. The guardianship of such a colony would be more difficult than that of the Indians, and it would require an army almost as numerous as the prisoners to keep them within the limits assigned them.

We do not consider that our correspondent has discovered the remedy for the evils and expensiveness of the prison system. The great number of criminals is due largely to the weakness of the administration of the law. The chances of escaping conviction are so many that the penalty of imprisonment has no such terror as to deter men from crime; imprisonment as a punishment has, therefore, measurably lost its power as a warning against crime. If the criminal laws were executed promptly and so effectively that the imprisonment would not only be certain, and so severe that it would amount to such a punishment that no man would like to endure, then there would be less crime, and the prisons would not be so numerous or so crowded. But where convictions are in the proportion of one to six offenses, where the terms are short, where, owing to the crowded state of the prison, the authorities have to allow reasonably-behaved convicts to go out in order to make room for the new arrivals, imprisonment is regarded by the criminal as only a slight affair incidental to his trade and necessary to his proficiency in the business.

SHALL WE EXPORT MANUFACTURES?

The very clear and logical paper of Mr. HORACE WHITE, printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, can hardly have failed to attract the attention of the public. The review of the condition of the country was thorough and complete. In searching for the remedy, or at least a partial remedy, he pointed out, as has been repeatedly pointed out in THE TRIBUNE, that the country had become too large, its capital and its labor too great, and its capacity for production too inexhaustible, to be bound down any longer by the attempt to limit production to the mere wants of the comparatively small population of the United States. We have the capital, the machinery, and the labor unemployed, and there are 1,000,000,000 of people ready and willing to trade their products for ours. The law has been framed to limit our production of manufactures to meet the wants of 45,000,000 of people; that want can be met and still leave a million of workmen unemployed, thousands of furnaces and mills idle or only partially in operation, and millions of capital unproductive. What measure so natural as to remove this limitation, rekindle the fires in the furnaces, put the idle machinery of the countless mills in operation, and the million of unemployed men and women at work, to produce cotton and woolen cloths, iron and steel, machinery, hardware and cutlery, plated goods, copper and lead, woodenware, implements, plows, soaps, leather goods, glass and earthenware, and every variety of manufactured product to be sold to the people of other lands? Is it best to have capital, machinery, and labor idle,—the latter suffering and reduced to that degree of absolute want as to resort to violence,—or to put all these in active operation? Can there be any difference of opinion on such a question? How can this market be obtained? Two things are necessary: One is to produce at such a cost as will admit the sale of the product in competition with that of other countries; and the second is the purchase in exchange of the products of those to whom we sell.

The modification of the tariff by the repeal of every feature of protection, reducing the tariff to a purely revenue standard, would enable all our manufacturers to produce their goods at such a cost as to admit of exportation. The great commercial depression has already had the effect of forcing the cost of production down, but there are branches of production which are so hampered by the tariff that they cannot yet produce for exportation. Some branches, as the cotton and hardware manufacturers, have been able to reduce their cost of producing low enough to admit of exportation at a small profit. If the protective taxes were repealed, all would be relieved, and those who are now exporting could do so at a larger profit. Mr. ATKINSON has shown that the question of half a cent a square yard in the cost of production will determine the control of the world's market for cotton cloths. And yet we continue to protect the chemical establishments of this country by a tax on the cotton mills, instead of relieving the latter of every weight in their struggle for the world's market. The line at which manufactures can be produced for exportation is well defined. Protection has long since ceased to protect anybody; it serves now only as an obstruction, a prohibition, and a dead weight upon manufactures. Independent of all questions of labor wages, the great bulk of American manufacturers have reached so near the line of being able to produce for exportation that the repeal of the protective taxes, which now weigh so heavily upon them, would carry them beyond that line, and enable them, like the makers of cotton goods, to put their works in operation to produce for foreign markets.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

The Russian army in Bulgaria is in precisely the situation that NAPOLEON always tried to gain. Nothing suited the great commander better than to place himself between two armies of his opponents, hold one of them off at arm's length until he had defeated the other and then, suddenly turning, crush the second. The difference between the two, however, is that NAPOLEON moved with astonishing celerity and overwhelming weight. The Russians move very slowly and with a force no greater than that of the Turks. As an offset to this, however, the Turks move with great caution and apparently with studied leisure. MEHEMET ALI is no exception to the other Turkish commanders in this regard, who usually arrive at a vital point just a day or two too late. Had OSMAN Pasha followed up his success at Plevna in June, especially had MEHEMET ALI at that time co-operated with him, the Russian army now would not be in front of Plevna, nor would the Czarowitch be at Biela. Bulgaria would have been cleared of Russians, and the entire territory south of the Danube would have been in Turkish possession, with little danger of disturbance before another season.

The situation, however, still remains extremely critical, although from the present outlook the advantage is with the Russians. They hold their ground before Plevna, though at a fearful sacrifice of life. Meanwhile, the army of the Czarowitch still stands undefeated on the Jantra. The tardy MEHEMIT ALI has delivered his first attack at Biela, and, although he holds his original position, has been repulsed. To be beaten back in such an encounter, at such a critical time, is almost equivalent to defeat. He has had to temporarily abandon the effort to cut his way through for the relief of Plevna, and has suffered heavily in loss of men, the Russians meanwhile still holding their position and receiving reinforcements to make good their losses. Correspondents call it a drawn battle, but the Czarowitch can afford such a draw and many more of them, since every draw of this kind still further imperils OSMAN Pasha. The latter's prospects of relief from the south are hardly more encouraging, for SULEIMAN Pasha is once more repulsed in his efforts to force the Schipka defile. The situation, therefore, as will be seen at a glance, is extremely critical, and this season's campaign has reached its vital turning point. If MEHEMET ALI and SULEIMAN Pasha can be kept from co-operating with OSMAN Pasha for a definite period, Plevna must fall before long. It is not in the nature of things that it can stand such a tremendous bombardment as it is now receiving from the Russian siege guns without being so materially reduced and weakened as to be easily carried by storm, in which event the combined Russian armies would turn upon MEHEMET ALI and crush him. On the other hand, should MEHEMET ALI in another attack overcome the Czarowitch and disperse his army, and then form a junction with OSMAN Pasha, the whole Russian situation will become so hazardous that safety will only be found north of the Danube, and the Russians will close the campaign with not a single advantage gained. It is difficult to say what a day may bring forth, but, as the pieces upon the board are now arranged, the probabilities of success appear to be with the Russians. In other words, it seems likely that the Russians may end the campaign with a disastrous defeat of the Turks, and make their winter headquarters in Bulgaria, with four or five months' time in which to prepare for an onward movement into Roumelia in the spring.

For the first time in five years a cargo of coal has arrived in Boston from Newcastle and been sold at a profit, and more is on the way. The Gas Company is the only purchaser as yet, but there will soon be a large market for English coal in Massachusetts, unless the price of Pennsylvania coal is reduced. The reason of this trade-phenomenon is plainly set forth in the *American Gas-Light Journal*, which lays the blame upon the railroad companies and their studious interference with the coal companies. The freight-agents now dictate the price at which coal is sold, the markets to which it is sent, and other matters which have heretofore been considered solely at the discretion of the coal operators. The price has thus been fixed above the cost of coal in England, with freight added; and the shrewd Boston men are seeking the cheapest market.

The *Evening Post* advocates a scheme whereby the Fidelity may be converted into a stock bank owned by the depositors. It thinks that it would be to their interest to do this rather than wind it up. The scheme is stated thusly:

> Suppose the assets have shrunk to $700,000, that is, 30 per cent. Suppose the management of the bank would agree to step down and out, provided the stock of the bank were increased so that it would be undoubtedly solvent, the new stockholders to select the new management. The stock could be pro-rated among the depositors and paid for either in cash or in credits on their pass-books. The result would be that every depositor might have a credit remaining of 70 per cent of his deposit on his pass-book, and the stock of the bank to the extent of 30 per cent, together equaling the total amount of his deposit. This would make a savings bank managed by the depositors, and it is very likely that men in whom every one has confidence would, if asked, consent to act as Directors of a bank thus reorganized, and manage its affairs in a way not only to meet all demands, but to make the stock a cash commodity at or above par. Here is a chance for co-operative movement between depositors and managers of savings banks, in which, if both sides to the transaction are honest and reasonable, great advantage to all would result. It is more than likely that the assets of any savings bank in this city would fall short of its liabilities under forced sales, and yet the various items might, with careful handling, more than meet the liabilities in two or three years. The question for depositors in these cases is, whether a Receivership running two or three years, and panning out 50 cents on the dollar after deducting expenses, is better than an effort on their own part to make the bank solvent, keep it open, and in the end realize a good thing on their money.

The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs is E. A. HAYT, not HOYT, as variously misspelled in the newspapers. He is a man of fortune and recognized business integrity and capacity. For some years he has been Chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Affairs, and has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his associates and the Interior Department. He was recommended for appointment to the Board by the Missionary Society of the Dutch Reformed Church. Secretary SCHURZ has unquestionably made a suitable choice. The business sense, after all, is the most essential in this office, and yet it is the one that has been steadily ignored in the making of recent appointments. Piety and personal need are not the sole qualifications for such positions; and we are glad to hear that the new Secretary has the piety without the need. The ability to amass a fortune and preserve an unblemished reputation through it all is no mean test of fitness for a responsible office under Government.

The New York Board of Aldermen, numbering sixty members, only charged $60,000 for issuing a million and a half of bonds for building the high bridge over the East River to Brooklyn. So BILL TWEED says, and he ought to know, as he paid his Democratic friends the money. This was a very modest commission compared with what some of the Common Councils of Chicago have exacted. The "nineteen" who ran things between 1867 and 1871 got $40,000 out of one of the gas companies, according to the stub of the check-book, and the "twenty-one" in the Council of 1874–'5 were charged with taking a whack out of the horse-railway company for the Wabash avenue right-of-way of not less than $42,000. At least that was the opinion of the Grand Jury. Each of those levies would cut up about $2,000 apiece, whereas BILL TWEED's Aldermen only got $1,000 each, showing that they were cheap fellows.

We are indebted to "J B. W." for his pretty lines "For CARRIE's Autograph Album," printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE, but are pained to observe that he was anticipated, both in his line of thought and his phraseology, by one THOMAS MOORE, a poet of reputation in Ireland. Coincidences of this kind are constantly occurring. The only safe rule seems to be to throw away all the poetry sent in as original that seems to possess any merit, because it is apt to be plagiarized, and to throw away the rest because it is not fit to print. The plagiarism in this instance, however, has had one good result, since it has shown how widely MOORE is read in this community. The fraud was instantly exposed by four correspondents, and must have been detected by hundreds of readers who did not take the trouble to write on the subject.

Prof. HUXLEY aptly describes Positivism as "a half-breed between science and theology, endowed, like most half-breeds, with the faults of both parents and the virtues of neither." The doctrine of the future life as affected by Positivism seems to Prof. HUXLEY even more irrational than the Christian doctrine, since it attempts to prove a negation, which from the nature of the case cannot be proved. He sees nothing base or selfish in a desire for a real future life; and, though he himself is not satisfied of the existence of such a life, he at least will not revile those persons who are satisfied. This is at once the scientific and the self-respecting attitude for disbelievers to occupy; for it is even more difficult to prove that there is no future life than to prove that there is one.

The obituary notice of LE VERRIER in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday failed to make mention of one important fact, namely, that he was restored to his position as Director of the Observatory some two years ago. This restoration was a public acknowledgment of the wrong that was done him in his removal in 1870, and a somewhat tardy compensation for it. At the time of his death, LE VERRIER was engaged in calculating the masses of the planets in the solar system as corrected by recent discoveries.

An afternoon paper—this time the *Journal* will not complain of ambiguity—has just heard of the JABLOCHKOFF electric candle and the success of experiments made with it. About three months hence the same sprightly editor may be expected to announce, what the readers of THE TRIBUNE already know, that the candle has been proven a failure. It cannot maintain a steady light more than half an hour, and it costs three times as much as gas.

Gen. SHERIDAN is winning new fame by his letters. The model of a recommendation said to have been written by him is bound to be applauded, if not imitated, wherever the English language is known. The letter read:

> This man's name is JONES—JONES of Michigan.
> Very truly, P. H. SHERIDAN.

If all men were as careful in the case of persons they do not know, letters of introduction might come to mean something.

Mr. HENRY M. SMITH, who enjoys some reputation in this city as a journalist, and more as the projector of a Peace Jubilee, has been engaged to edit a new penny afternoon paper in Brooklyn. Mr. SMITH was the editor of the Brooklyn *Union* for two years before its consolidation with the *Argus*, but retired from that position soon afterwards, and has since been out of employment.

Mr. HORACE WHITE makes a good point in his *Galaxy* paper when he compares the building of the Texas Pacific Railroad, as a charitable undertaking, with the burning of Chicago. The construction of the railroad might give employment to many laborers and still be a public calamity.

The approaching Republican Convention in New York, we are informed, is likely to have "a Conkling complexion." This means that it will not be sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, or any other "literary nonsense."

The President has shown again that Peace has her victories no less renowned than those of War. His march to the Sea has been almost as glorious as SHERMAN's.

PERSONAL.

The portrait of Boyesen in the current *Scribner's* is said to be an atrocious libel.

E. E. Morris has written up the "Age of Anne," but the Boston *Post* expects that Anne will come out and deny it.

The Pope grows weaker daily, and cannot hold out much longer. He does not rise now until 7 o'clock; his usual hour was 5. He craves indigestible food, and, as he cannot have much exercise, his constitution is constantly weakened by his indiscretion in eating.

Two English barristers, William Arnold Lewis and Noel Paterson, with their three guides, lost their lives in the Alps recently. They fell a distance of several thousand feet, the apparent cause of the fall being that an overhanging snow cornice had given way as the party passed over it.

Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, is one of four persons who gave bonds of $5,000 each for E. K. Winship, who as an acting Naval Postmaster became a defaulter to the amount of $5,000. The matter came into the United States Court a day or two ago at Hartford, Conn., and the jury found a verdict against the bondsmen. Mr. Jewell's defense was an informality in the bond.

SCORCHED AND SOAKE

The National Capital the Scen of Great Excitement Yesterday.

A Fire Discovered in the Roof of the Patent-Office Building.

It Increases in Magnitude Until the Top Story Is Enveloped;

Making Serious Havo Among the Models Deposited There;

Several Thousands of Which Are Licked Up by the Flames.

The Other Floors of the Edifice Badly Drenched with Water.

Land-Office Documents Suffer Some from the Latter Element.

IN WASHINGTON.

THE PATENT-OFFICE BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—The city was startled a little after 11 o'clock this morning by a cry which was soon on the lips of every one, "The Patent-Office is on fire," and before those who lived even within a square or two could reach the place the tongues of fire were breaking the glass in the windows of the two upper stories, and the flames were bursting from the roof. How the fire came there nobody can tell. To-night some will have it that a tinner's stove did it; others that the fire came from a defective flue, and others, for there must be those who have evil thoughts at every public calamity, insist that the fire is the device of those who wish to hide crime from impending investigations. However the flames came there, they were doing their deadly work long before any efficient aid was near. The Fire Department was half an hour too late upon the ground, for the reason that the subordinates who first discovered the flames thought that they could master them, and neglected to turn on the signal at the alarm-boxes. This was not done until nearly half an hour after the fire was discovered, and then by a Sergeant of Police who saw the smoke from an adjacent street.

THE FLAMES SPREAD

with marvelous rapidity. Commencing at the top of the building, the fire soon destroyed the sham of wood covered with copper called a roof, and the molten metal rushed down the stairs in a fiery stream to meet and destroy any human power that sought to come up. The flames then began to work, feeding greedily on thousands of rejected wooden models and tons of photographic copies of patent drawings. Arriving at the third-story from the top, the flames were checked in their downward course by the stone tiling and grained fire-proof arches of this floor, where they were arrested until the Fire Department brought them under control. This was the course of the fire along the west front. In the same way the flames lapped up everything before them through the entire upper portion of

THE NORTH FRONT

and down the Seventh street side almost to F street. There was nearly a panic within the building when the cry of fire was first heard. The clerks, possibly 1,800 in number, rushed from their desks to find the halls rapidly filling with smoke.

Terror seized the female portion of the force, and many of them abandoned their shawls, hats, and outer covering in their precipitate flight. The greater portion of the male clerks remained and did efficient service in saving the more valuable papers immediately within their charge.

As soon as the Fire Department was informed of the great danger it exercised every effort, and the fireman did not abandon his post until long after dark. A few are still playing upon the smoldering ruins, which, in the moonlight, quite resemble the ancient Parthenon, from which one portion of the building was modeled. Every engine in Washington, old and new, was speedily upon the ground, and additional aid was asked from Alexandria and Baltimore. The Department of the latter city, remembering the aid rendered by Washington in their recent great fire, sent over two of their best engines in charge of their Chief-Engineer, making

THE VERY REMARKABLE TIME

from Baltimore to Washington,—forty miles in thirty-two minutes,—but the flames were ravenous and merciless, and it was not until the beginning of the third hour after the existence of the fire was first discovered that it was certain that the entire building would not be destroyed.

It was very difficult to reach the top of the building with the hose, owing to the remarkable absence of ladders. The only ladder that was attempted to be raised upon the south side fell at the outset, very nearly injuring a score of people by its fall. The roof of the west wing fell in before the Fire Department was fairly at work. The windows were gone long before, and inside of this fiery furnace could be seen the models, cases of records, and tons of paper struggling with the flames. Soon after the roof fell in it was feared that the wind would rise, and, as it was, charred fragments of paper were found upon University Hill, a mile and a half away. The wind was from the south. Had it been from the west, the entire building must certainly have been lost. The police at first were not equal to the task, indeed everybody seemed dazed at the possibilities in the event of the complete destruction of the building. There should be excepted the small class who, in low whispers, were heard to say, "Thank God, this will give work to the poor." But it would have been a sad day for the poor who have taken the land of the Government if, in an hour, the best evidence of title to their property had been destroyed.

About noon the police obtained control of the crowd, and were assisted by a company of marines and a company of artillery, with a part of a company of Washington militia which at that time arrived on the grounds. The streets were barricaded, and an appearance of order restored.

WITHIN THE BUILDING,

Secretary Schurz at the outset had himself assumed command, and with a coolness and energy creditable to him gave directions to the heads of Bureaus and Division Chiefs in quite a military manner, but, observing that the fire was likely to be more extensive than was at first expected, he after an hour's time requested Maj. Richards, Chief of Police, and the Fire Commissioners to take charge of the building, and from that time ingress was impossible. Before these precautions were taken it is said that there were a few persons mean enough to steal some valuable papers.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING

was commenced about 1839. The first appropriation for it was made July 4, 1836. The act of that year appropriated $108,000 to begin the building, which, in the language of the act, was to be fire-proof with suitable accommodation for the Patent Office; how far fire-proof the record of to-day will show. The total appropriation for the Patent Office Building amounts to $2,645,800. It is not too much to say the injury done to the building by fire to-day will amount to $1,000,000. This vast structure, so nearly ruined to-day, known as the Patent Office, is only a single bureau in the Interior Department. The structure receives its designation of Patent-Office as the building around which the Interior Department centres was originally constructed for the Patent-Office

TEN YEARS BEFORE.

The Interior Department, which occupies the building, includes the Indian Bureau, Bureau of Education, Patent-Office, a portion of the Pension-Office, Land-Office, Bureau of Surveys of the Territories, and various minor bureaus under the charge of the Interior Department. The records of everything relating to patents, pensions, public lands, Indians, census, education, benevolent societies of the District of Columbia, railroad land-grants, are for the most part located in the building.

The main portion of the structure is of Virginia freestone. It was completed in 1864, under the charge of Edward Clark, the present architect of the Capitol. The building was in

THE FORM OF A QUADRANGLE,

including a large square. The new portions of the building were faced on the outside with Maryland marble, and on the inside facing the court with New England granite. The structure was modeled after the Parthenon or Temple of Minerva. Art critics have described the Interior Department as one of the most majestic structures in Washington. The southern front of the Treasury Department has more architectural grace, but the advantage of the Patent Office was that from any point it impressed one with its grandeur.

In outward appearance the fire

HAS LEFT SLIGHT TRACE,

as the exterior walls do not appear to be seriously injured. The entire building is of pure Doric architecture, strong, simple, majestic. The southern front is a perfect copy of the Pantheon at Rome, and the eastern portion is modeled after that of the Parthenon at Athens. The most damage was done in the Patent Office, especially in the museum of models. There was something like 200,000 models classified in subdivisions, and comprising everything that had been collected since the destruction of the old Patent Office in 1836. The upper rooms, near the spot where the fire was first discovered, were filled with models that had been drying for a quarter of a century to feed the flames to-day. It is difficult to tell

WHAT HAS BEEN LOST,

but it is positive some of the most notable historical relics detained in the building have been saved. Among these relics was the coat worn by Jackson at New Orleans, DeKalb's war saddle, and most of the curious articles which had been presented to the Government by different countries, and from time to time stored in the Patent Office. The room where these models were stored was originally intended as an exhibition of articles of home manufacture, but in the progress of time became devoted to the Patent-Office museum. It was without an equal in the world, and was always referred to by strangers as illustrating

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

It was possible in this room to trace the progress of mechanical arts in this country since the foundation of the Museum in 1836. It is fortunate for the pensioners of the Government that the never-ceasing accumulations of public records had caused the removal of the greater part of the Pension-Office records from the Interior Department building before the destructive fire of to-day. Formerly the office of Commissioner of Pensions was in the Patent-Office Building. Many of the most valuable records of the Pension Office were also kept there, but these records now fill one of the temporary buildings in which the increase of public business has compelled the Government to take refuge. It is probable, therefore, that the pensioners

HAVE NOT SUFFERED MUCH,

although a few papers may have been scattered through the different bureaus of the Interior Department for special examination. It has frequently been charged that, in having resort to these temporary outside buildings, the precious records of the Government were constantly in danger of fire; but it seems the Pension Office has suffered less in this instance than it would have done had it remained in the fire-proof Patent Office itself. It probably is a fact that not one of the Government buildings here would be called fire-proof in any commercial city. This should be a hint to legislators at the coming session of Congress.

The building which only just escaped complete destruction to-day contained innumerable

RECORDS OF VAST VALUE—

the titles of every acre of land ever sold by the Government of the United States. The Bureau of Education escapes with a loss only by water. The appropriation of the last Congress made it necessary to remove the records of this Bureau from the outside building, which they had occupied for years, to the basement of the east wing of the Patent Office. There undoubtedly has been considerable injury done by water to the records thus stored, but the fire

DID NOT TOUCH THEM.

Those Democrats, including the eminent candidate for the Speakership, Mr. Cox, who favored the abolition of the Bureau altogether, will probably be astonished to learn that they incurred the danger of total destruction. The exceedingly valuable works relating to the surveys of the Territories under the charge of Maj. Powell were mostly lodged in the sub-basement on the eastern wing. These included costly maps, charts, and scientific field-notes, which have required many years of labor and so much money to accumulate. These precious documents have undoubtedly been quite seriously injured by water, but the loss may not be irreparable.

THE LOSSES.

A Patent-Office official gives the following details respecting the losses in that Bureau: The fire was confined principally to the model-room, which extended around the entire building in the third story. There were four corridors filled with models of almost every mechanical device known to American ingenuity. The corridors opened into each other, and made a perfect museum of mechanics. In the cases-room were stored over 100,000 models, each of which represented some patented American invention. Twenty thousand rejected models were stored in a loft directly over the west wing, a large number of which were chemical compounds. Several of them had lenses or sun-glasses in them. There was a skylight over a great portion of this part of the building, the room being used as a conservatory in the winter for the flowers which are transplanted in the area in the summer, and the sun's rays had a powerful effect upon this mass of combustible material. The rejected models were placed in this loft upon pine tables and shelves, and the rafters and girders being pine, it made this one vast field of food for the flames. These rejected models were placed there after having been two years in the office of the Commissioner of Patents, he having hesitated to destroy them on account of litigated cases, in which they frequently played an important part. The means of access to this tinder-box was by a narrow winding stairway, and it was seldom visited, never with a light.

SAFE.

All the models in fine arts, toys, firearms, stoves, lamps, gas-fittings, leather working, printing, furniture, philosophical instruments, and builders' hardware are safe and complete. The 20,000 rejected models are entirely destroyed. These were merely valuable as curiosities. Of the 80,000 models of patented inventions destroyed at least 10 per cent were valuable, not especially as creating any doubt as to the value of the invention, but as evidence in contested cases. Their intrinsic value for this service would range from $20 to $1,000, according to the importance of the case in which they might be used as an important element of testimony.

It will be seen that the class of models destroyed comprises all harvesters and agricultural implements, railroad patents, and some of

THE MOST IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

of the age. In a large number of instances the drawings are not sufficiently complete to fully explain the inventions, especially in cases of assorted improvements, which often affect the usefulness of the invention. There will be endless litigation ensuing from their destruction.

Patent attorneys and interested corporations will seize upon every plausible pretext to declare improvements upon every class of inventions where there is the slightest obscurity in the drawings or specifications, which of course can be purchased at the Patent-Office, all of them having been reproduced by the system of photo-lithography. There is

ONE BENEFIT

likely to result, however, namely: that it will be likely to inaugurate an elaborate system of drawings by which inventions may be fully illustrated without reference to the destructible model. In addition to the increased security that would be created by having the drawings elaborate and complete, there would be economy in room and the security against fire.

Taking the cost of the models destroyed and the damage to the building and furniture, the loss is estimated at $1,500,000. Every original drawing and all the original records of the office are complete, and will within twenty-four hours be in possession of the Bureau.

THE MOST VALUABLE PORTION

of the patent records were the original drawings of each patent. There were 197,000 of them in rooms down on the main floor on the south front. Curiously enough this was the only room in the whole building on the main floor even threatened by fire. There was in the solid arch of its ceiling a ventilator which ran up to the roof near the fire. Through it a constant stream of live coals poured for a long time in among the cases where the originals lay. By hard work, however, and careful watching, the whole were saved, though half perhaps were taken out of the room. An hour after the fire was out all had been found and restored to their place except about 200, and it is not believed these are stolen.

The eighty tons of

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC COPIES OF DRAWINGS

are not specially important to the business of the office. It is very convenient to have them, but not necessary. All things considered, it would be almost impossible to have a large fire in any of the Government buildings which should burn such a mass of material and do so little comparative damage. No other records than those of the Patent-Office were destroyed by fire. The material of the Pension-Office was all removed last year to another building, a matter of no small consequence, in view of what has happened. The Land-Office records and those of the Indian-Office were on the main floor and in the basement. These were badly deranged in attempts to remove many of them, and a considerable portion of them were more or less saturated with water. So far as known there has been no material loss of any of the records of either of the three offices. The sub-basement was well filled with books, documents, and boxes of records, and the flood of water here

WET DOWN A GREAT MASS

of this kind of matter, but none of the records will be lost. The loss of books will not be important. The various libraries were badly drenched, and much of the furniture and carpeting was badly damaged. No one's rights to a patent already obtained will be put in peril by this fire, as none of the records which protect patentees were destroyed. Every one is astonished at the little damage done the exterior of the building, though the fire burned along two fronts fiercely, one front being a block in extent and the other two blocks long. There are very few places where the marble is disfigured by smoke or cracked. Along the edge of a few windows there was a slight scaling off, but

IT IS SCARCELY PERCEPTIBLE,

except in a very few places. None of the minor walls gave way, and none will have to be taken down for rebuilding the roof. The water soaked through the ceilings to the cellar, and the plastering in a large number of the halls and rooms will probably have to come down. The frescoing of most of the more important rooms on the west and north fronts is badly disfigured. Still the aggregate damage to the whole structure is small, and scarcely worth mentioning, so long as the valuable records of the Patent and Land Offices are saved.

There will be very few persons thrown out of employment, and possibly none, as those engaged in the model rooms and among the records under the roof will have temporary employment rearranging the records. The Patent Office has a surplus of $800,000 in the Treasury, and this will be amply sufficient to restore all the records it is thought best to reproduce, and

SUPPLY ALL THE PRINCIPAL LOSSES.

The work of the Department of the Interior will not be seriously interfered with. A large force worked till dark getting the water out of the building, and considerable progress was made in restoring the records, which had been moved to the rooms from which they had been taken. The long recess has enabled the Department to get its routine work well in hand, and the absence of Congress for three weeks to come will make it possible to recover from most of the derangement of the fire before the rush attending the assembling of Congress begins.

ONE THEORY OF THE FIRE

is that it was caused by the action of the sun's rays upon the combustible compounds in the roof.

In addition to the models mentioned as destroyed, the following classes of models are lost: All agricultural implements, metal-working and wood-working; all models in every department of mechanics; all engines and mills; all carriages and wagons; all hydraulic and pneumatic, and many other minor classes. Among them was

THE ORIGINAL COTTON-GIN INVENTION,

which has made the cotton product of the South valuable as an industry. The models of sewing machines and lamps were much damaged by water, and the very valuable model of the original Howe sewing-machine was saved just as it was being carried off by some parties who had entered to steal it as a relic.

OTHER FIRES.

AT KEOKUK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 24.—The dwelling of Mrs. F. H. Vandegrift and five stables adjacent were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $4,000. Insurance, $2,000 in the Phœnix, $500 in the Springfield Fire & Marine, and $200 in the Hartford. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—The warehouse attached to the broom factory of Samuel Cupples & Co., No. 704 Walnut street, containing 175 tons of broom-corn, burned this morning. The loss is $10,000; insured in the Hartford and Phœnix, of Connecticut, for $1,750 each; Manhattan, of New York, $2,000; North British, $2,500; Home, of New York, $2,500; Union, of Galveston, $1,000; Board of Underwriters, Boston, $1,600; Springfield, Mass., $4,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $4,000; Hoffman, of New York, $2,000.

AT ALLEGHENY CITY.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company's stables in the suburbs of Allegheny City were partially destroyed by fire early this morning. The cars and horses were all saved. Loss about $6,000.

FROM SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 24.—The two story frame hotel building owned by P. J. Adriscoll was destroyed by fire early this morning. A can of oil, a box of matches, and a skeleton key to a rear door were found, indicating the work of an incendiary. Loss, $1,500; insured in the Fireman's Fund, of California, for $1,000.

The dwelling on the farm of Samuel Sias, three miles from Mediand, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday. Loss, $2,500. Insurance light.

AT COSHOCTON, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 24.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Marsh's cigar factory at Coshocton, and before it could be extinguished five buildings were destroyed. The loss on buildings will aggregate about $40,000, and $2,000 on contents, on which there is about $8,000 insurance. $800 of which is in the Home, of Columbus. The names of the the other companies cannot be obtained from this point.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 334 at 6:15 last evening was caused by a blaze in a barn owned and occupied by A. Hutchins, and located in the rear of No. 241 West Randolph street. Cause, sparks from an adjoining chimney.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 17 at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the upper floor of No. 116 West Randolph street. No loss.

The alarm from Box 364 at 3:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a kettle of tar on the schooner Montgomery, lying in Mason's slip, near Morgan street. Damage nominal.

The alarm from the same box at 4:15 was caused by a slight blaze in T. W. Harvey's mill, corner of Twenty-second and Fisk streets. No damage.

BANK FAILURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 24.—The Lawrence Savings Bank made a general assignment to-day in favor of its creditors, Joseph E. Riggs being the Assignee. This action, while not absolutely necessary, was decided upon by the Board of Directors as being, all things considered, best for the creditors at this time. No statement can be made as to assets and liabilities. Cashier Rankin and the other officers of the bank are prepared to turn over what of their own personal property may be necessary to make good the depositors. The trouble has been coming on slowly by reason of the shrinkage of certain property values. No other bank or business is in the least involved.

The T. B. Eldridge Bank, of Coffeyville, has closed its doors, but finds itself able to pay its creditors 60 per cent within ninety days, and the balance within a reasonable time.

DASH AND DARING.

A Definite Idea at Last to Be Formed Regarding Friday's Battle.

The Engagement Fought on a Ridge Fifteen Miles Southeast of Biela.

Heroic Onslaught of Unsupported Handfuls of Turks.

Their Repulse on Every Side by Overpowering Numbers of Russians.

The Turks Claim to Have Reinforced and Provisioned Plevna.

Russia to Offer Another Popular Loan of 50,000,000 Roubles.

The Montenegrin Armies Having Things All Their Own Way.

FRIDAY.

THE SMOKE ENTIRELY CLEARED AWAY.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 25—4 a. m.—The uncertainty which has prevailed as to the locality and character of the fighting between the armies of Mehemet Ali Pasha and the Czarowitch on Friday is at an end. There was no attempt to attack Biela, although the Russian forces were covering the roads to that place. The particular Russian force attacked was that of Gen. Tatischeff, posted on the Barricka Lom. A correspondent with the Turks views the operations as a strong offensive reconnoissance. A portion of Mehemet Ali's army, comprising ten battalions, attacked a strongly intrenched Russian position on a ridge commanding the main road to Biela, about fifteen miles southeast of that town. This ridge runs southward at right angles to the Valley of the Barricka Lom. On the left of the ridge, in the valley, lies the village called Verbosa. The Russians had established batteries, and had

TWENTY-FOUR GUNS IN ACTION

on the crest of the ridge, which was also seamed with trenches and dotted with rifle-pits. The Turkish batteries were planted on heights on either side of the main valley above the burnt Village of Cherkovnt. The engagement commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning with a heavy cannonade. The Turks attacked the Russian right with three battalions. They gallantly pressed up the hill, but, being totally unsupported, were driven back by a heavy artillery fire and a greatly superior force of infantry. On the right centre of the Russian position was a thick forest, which the Turks carried, the Russians falling back up the slope. The Turks then assaulted the Russian left, and held the Village of Verbosa,

UNSUPPORTED, FOR TWO HOURS,

retiring at 5 in the evening before the heavy artillery fire and a charge of Russian infantry. While these movements were in progress, a direct front attack on the position was made by three battalions of Ottoman infantry, who advanced over the crest where the Turkish batteries were posted and descended into the valley. The Russian guns opened on the battalions with shrapnel. Having gained the ridge, they descended swiftly into the valley, broke into the lines of skirmishers, and advanced up the slope amidst a tremendous fire of artillery and infantry, but the Turks who advanced so gallantly, and held their positions for a time, were driven away, and, at the end of the conflict, Mehemet Ali had not gained a foot of ground.

RECENT OPERATIONS.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Mehemit Ali's reported victory turns out to be a defeat. The Russian official bulletin announces: "At the close of the engagement we held all our positions. A renewal of the attack is expected. There is no estimate of the losses." A correspondent calls the affair an offensive reconnoissance by ten battalions. The armies occupy opposite banks of the Barricka Lom.

THE TURKISH SIDE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A correspondent with Mehemet Ali indicates that the engagement at Tzercovna was intended as a reconnoissance, but assumed a somewhat more serious character because of the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, who, according to this and other accounts, displayed the greatest courage. The centre of the column advanced as far as Verboka, and, after having been ordered four times in vain to retire, had to be led out of the fire by division by the commander in person, after having stormed the Russian position under a murderous fire.

TURKISH REPULSE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A Russian official dispatch dated Gorny Studen, yesterday, says: "The Turkish attack on Tzercovna on the 21st was decisively repulsed, and was not renewed. On the 22d the Turks retreated. Our loss was 20 officers and 400 men. That of the enemy was at least 1,000."

PLEVNA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24.—Hifsi Pasha's division of twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries, and a regiment of cavalry, have entered Plevna with fresh supplies, provisions, and ammunition. The work of restoring telegraphic communication is advancing rapidly.

SURROUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The principal Montenegrin army surrounds Gatochko.

WRETCHED WEATHER.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 24.—The weather the past two days has been extremely bad. At Frateshti, which is now a sea of mud, hospital accommodation exists for 1,500 wounded, but 7,000 are accumulated there.

GEN. TODLEBEN

has started for the Russian headquarters. It is believed he will remain there some days for consultation on the general situation, and afterwards will be associated with Prince Charles in the command of the army before Plevna.

AN INDICATION.

A steam ferry between Pyrgos and Parapan indicates that the Russians are recovering lost ground.

GENERAL.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—The Minister of Finance is preparing to issue a new lottery loan of fifty million roubles.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Gladstone formally denies the assertion of a Constantinople correspondent that he has written to a Greek resident of Constantinople advising the Greeks to join in the war against Turkey. Mr. Gladstone publishes the letter on which the accusation was founded. The letter was written long before the outbreak of the war, and advises the Greeks and Sclaves to give moral support to each other. This affair has been causing considerable sensation.

GREECE AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—England conveyed to Greece the complaint and menace of Turkey, which closes thus: "The Porte will not seek to stop the evil by half measures, but by striking at the very root." The Greek Minister made explanations which Earl Derby declared satisfactory, and now the Minister strongly complains of England conveying the menace while acknowledging there was no legitimate grievance.

FRANCE.

THE THIERS MANIFESTO.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Thiers' manifesto, addressed to the Electors of the Ninth Arrondissement, is published. He justifies the proceedings of the late Chamber of Deputies, and praises its moderation and wisdom; explains his preferences for a Republican Government, founded on the conviction that a monarchy is impossible; describes the existing situation as intolerable, there being a Republican Constitution and an anti-Republican Administration: strongly protests against the crisis of the 16th of May, and proclaims the sovereignty of the nation and its power to rebuke the recent dissolution, and that to resist its power would be usurpation. It demands freedom of elections and freedom of the press. Thiers' principles are thus summarized: Sovereignty of the National Republic,—law, liberty, and peace.

GEN. GRANT.

HE VISITS SUNDERLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Gen. Grant was to-day met at the Sunderland Railway Station by the Mayor and Messrs. Goarley and Burt, members of Parliament. The day was observed as an almost general holiday. Nearly 10,000 members of trade and friendly societies marched in procession. Gen. Grant was present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the library and museum. Replying to an address of friendly and trade societies, Gen. Grant said he would simply renew what he had said relative to the way in which labor was regarded in the United States, and the way in which he personally regarded it.

In reply to an invitation from the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, Gen. Grant has intimated his intention to visit the town on Friday next. He will be escorted to Shakspeare's birthplace by the Mayor and Corporation of that town.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.—A plenteous rain has fallen in many of the worst famine districts. Agricultural work is active, and the crops are making rapid progress. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned, but vast numbers of those who survive actual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition.

SAN DOMINGO.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—San Domingo advices to the 10th report that within the last fortnight matters have assumed a serious political aspect in the northeastern Province called Lavega. Many bloody encounters have taken place between the revolutionists headed by Gen. Bangas and the Government troops, the latter being badly beaten. The partisans of ex-President Gonzales have raised a rebellion in the northwestern Provinces, commencing by capturing the seaport of Monte Christi. The whole Republic is in a state of excitement. Many prominent citizens have been arrested on mere suspicion.

THE IRISH RAILROAD STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—In consequence of a strike on the Great Southern & Western Railroad in Ireland, the Postmaster-General orders steamers from America to land only Irish mails at Queenstown and to bring the others to Liverpool.

MEXICAN NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 18.—The voluntary subscription towards the payment of the American debt proved a failure, only $10,000 having been realized throughout the Republic.

One hundred and forty deaths from yellow fever occurred at Vera Cruz during August.

CRIME.

A TRAGEDY OF THE PLAINS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 24.—From a private letter, I extract the particulars of one of the boldest robberies recorded in the annals of frontier life, and its tragic ending. I quote: "You have probably heard of the big steal of Texas cattle and the fearful justice visited on the thieves. Seven thousand five hundred head of cattle were stolen, and eight of the thieves were killed. To one not knowing the manner in which cattle are handled in Colorado, it will seem almost impossible that so many cattle could be stolen without immediate detection. Cattle are allowed to run over the range in one vast herd, and once in a year a grand 'round-up' is made, and each cattle-owner cuts out his cattle. Sometimes they are not seen for months. Thus it was that twelve of the robbers with which this country is infested succeeded in getting 7,000 head together, and nearly got away with them. They were seen by a herder, however, who gave the alarm, and fifteen well-armed rangers gathered in pursuit. After five days' riding the thieves were overtaken in the extreme northwest corner of Kansas, on a fork of the Republican known as the Frenchman. The pursuers surrounded their camp, taking them by surprise and opening a deadly fire, killing four at the first volley. Panic-stricken, the thieves attempted to escape by running, but, before they were out of range, three more bit the dust. One, a Mexican, threw up his hands and begged for mercy, but a rope was thrown around his neck and he was dragged a quarter of a mile to a tree and hung. This was on the 21st day of last August. On the 14th of September a party ran across the pile of dead men, and attempted to bury them, but the horrible stench was too much, and they were obliged to leave them alone."

NO MORE TOMB-ROBBING!

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 24.—John C. Harris, one of Pinkerton's detectives, has, since the great strikes, been working with the miners at Murphysboro, and by his efforts a most diabolical conspiracy to murder and injure property has been nipped in the bud. The plan was to tear up the track of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad at certain places, and to murder Thomas M. Williamson, Superintendent of said road, who held the miners at bay during the late troubles, and was not disposed to give in to their demands. The evidence was sufficient to justify Assistant State's-Attorney Barr in issuing, late on Saturday, a bench warrant for the conspirators. Sheriff Barnes and his deputies arrested William Williams, John Morgan, Thomas Phillips, David Clark, and Daniel Roberts, all miners at Murphysboro, and placed them in jail on Saturday night. It is rumored that two others have fled, but they will be soon captured. The prisoners are held in $800 bonds, and may receive a trial this week.

A BIG HAUL.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A package containing Government and railroad bonds, certificates of stock, mortgages, and promissory notes, estimated at $200,000, was stolen from the First National Bank of Cortland Saturday. The loss was not discovered until this morning. The securities were in a large pocketbook which was kept in the safe. The bank suffers no loss, as the securities belonged to private individuals.

Five thousand-dollars reward is offered for the conviction of the thief and return of the property. No clew to the robbers or the manner of the robbery has been obtained.

MORTON'S STEAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—According to a dispatch from Philadelphia, William T. Elbert, broker for ex-President Morton, of the Market Street Railroad, claims that Morton wofully deceived him and brought him to ruin by his fraudulent overissue of stock, and that he was totally ignorant of the bogus character of the stock.

To this Morton replies: "Elbert is the only one that had the slightest idea of there being any fraud or wrong in the matter. I yielded to all his demands on me for money. It was always the cry, 'I must raise him money,'—at one time for commissions, another interest, but at all times money, money. When I was trying to pull for the shore, and get out of this trouble honorably, that man held the rudder and steered me into the stream. I know the ordeal I have to go through with, and with my sensitive nature it is terrible; but I will try and meet it like a man. I would not do like Ralston, of San Francisco—commit suicide."

ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 24.—Saturday afternoon George Watson and a farmer named Frank Lewis, who lived four miles west of Middleville, had a bit of dispute about the sum of $15, which Lewis owed Watson for labor. Lewis promised to pay Watson as soon as he could draw away a load of wheat and sell it, and told Watson if that would not suit to sue for his money. Watson walked eight miles to Wayland, got a shot-gun, walked back, after telling two parties he intended to shoot Lewis, made a noise outside of Lewis' house, about 9 o'clock, to attract Lewis' attention, and, when Lewis went out doors, deliberately shot him in the breast, forty-nine shot taking effect, killing him instantly. He then walked back to Wayland and went to bed. He was arrested while yet asleep late that night, or, rather, early next morning, and lodged in jail at Hastings, the county-seat.

THE ST. PAUL MAIL-ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 24.—George Lewis, the postal-route agent arrested for robbing the mails, waived examination, and was held for trial to-day in $5,000, Wheelock and Driscoll, of the *Pioneer-Press* Company, and Uline, County Treasurer, becoming sureties. In Saturday's mail, from which he stole the two decoy-letters, it was found he had examined sixty letters, which, containing no money, came though. His method was to cut a small slit at the end of the envelopes through which he examined the contents. If the letter did not hold money, he dropped it back in the mail, and so dexterous was the work that the distributing clerks here never noticed that he had cut one envelope until their attention was called to them Saturday evening.

DEACON M'KEE (WHISKEE.)

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Argument began this afternoon in the United States Circuit in the case of the United States vs. William McKee. The argument is on the demurrer of District-Attorney Bliss to the answer of McKee, filed some time ago, which took the ground that the pardon of defendant by the President in the criminal case debarred the Government from bringing a civil case against him.

A PRINTER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—Information was received to-day of the probable murder of William B. Clarke, brother-in-law of Dr. O. S. Runnels, of this city, near Trinidad, Col. Several weeks ago the body of a man answering to Clarke's description was found there, with the head crushed, lying in the woods. Clarke was a printer, and for eight years worked on the New York *Times*.

RELIGIOUS.

Appointments for the Ensuing Year in the Southern Illinois Methodist Conference.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 24.—The business of the Southern Illinois M. E. Conference was brought to a close to-day. After his labors of yesterday Bishop Peck was prostrated by an alarming attack of illness. Though his strong constitution carried him through, and enabled him to preside at the closing proceedings, yet he expressed himself as being too feeble to give utterance to some thoughts which the occasion of his early separation from the members of the Conference suggested. His condition also deprived him of the pleasure which he had promised himself in making an appeal in behalf of McKendree College. A resolution sending a fraternal greeting to the Conference of the M. E. Church in session at Nashville was adopted. On motion, Alton was chosen as the place for holding the next session of the Southern Illinois M. E. Conference. The customary resolutions of thanks to the citizens for their courtesy and hospitality to the members of the Conference were adopted, after which the Bishop announced the following appointments for the several districts:

Alton District—G. W. Hugaly, Presiding Elder; Alton, F. L. Thompson; Brighton and Paradise, J. B. Reynolds and J. A. Scarrett; Brighton Circuit, R. Z. Fahs; Bunker Hill, W. S. Sly; Donnellson, E. Treadgold; Edwardsville, W. H. Scott; Edwardsville Circuit, R. H. Massey; Elsah, G. W. Farmer; Fidelity and Piasa, N. E. Harmon; Gillespie, S. P. Graves; Grafton, to be supplied; Greencastle, W. B. Bruner; Jerseyville, D. W. Phillips; Kane, A. L. Greenlaw; Litchfield, J. D. Gilham; Litchfield Circuit, A. S. Howren; Shipman, G. W. Waggoner; Staunton, L. C. English; Upper Alton, H. Sears; Fielden, H. Deticale; Venice, J. W. Caldwell.

Lebanon District—A. B. Morrison, Presiding Elder; Beancoup, A. Campbelle; Belleville, F. M. Vantreese; Carlyle, A. Bliss; Clement, J. A. Thrapp; Collinsville and Caseyville, T. A. Eaton; East St. Louis, D. Coughlin; Freeburg, J. P. Youngling; Greenville, J. Gibson; Greenville Circuit, J. A. Hampton; Highland, to be supplied; F. W. Downs; Lebanon, J. Earp; Nashville, J. H. Hill; Okawville, C. J. Houts; Pocahontas, J. Laind; Shiloh, S. Walker; Trenton, W. VanCleve; Troy, G. W. Cullom; Waterloo, J. Weedin; Wisetown, W. H. Tyner.

Mount Carmel District—J. Harris, Presiding Elder; Belknap, to be supplied; Belle City, J. Hobbs; Big Prairie, R. H. Manier; Carmi, E. A. Hnit; Burnside, C. C. Young; Elizabethtown, P. Shooker; Enfield, J. J. Boyer; Equality, J. H. McGriff; Golconda, J. L. Cunningham; Grayville, C. P. Wilson; Harrisburg, C. F. Reef; Liberty, to be supplied; McLeansboro, J. A. Baird; McLeansboro Circuit, N. McMorrow; Metropolis, G. W. Scawthorn; Middleton, E. Root; Mount Carmel, J. L. Waller; New Haven, to be supplied; New Liberty and Bellonia, N. Bascom; Opdyke, L. F. Cullom; Shawneetown, J. B. Thompson; Vienna, J. W. Field; Sulphur Springs, to be supplied.

Mt. Vernon District—B. R. Pierce, Presiding Elder; Ashley, J. W. Van Cleve; Benton, G. W. Wilson; Cairo, J. D. Gilham; Carbondale, J. A. Robinson; Carbondale Circuit, J. W. Lowe; Chester, M. House; Cobden, to be supplied; Corinth, J. W. Flint; DeSota, C. E. Royce; DuQuoin, C. W. Bonner; Hebron, to be supplied; Jeffersonville, to be supplied; Louisville, J. D. Reeder; Mt. Carmel Circuit, W. C. Dickson; Mt. Erie, C. D. Lingenfetter; New Zion, M. Carter; Oblong, A. Bartley; Olney, J. W. Lane; Olney Circuit, J. B. Ravenscroft; Robinson, W. E. Ravenscroft; Sumner, C. W. Sabine; Wakefield, N. Straffer.

Vandalia District—W. F. Davis, Presiding Elder; Altamont, N. B. Cooksie; Avena, D. Moore; Centralia, O. H. Clark; Effingham, W. Wallis; Farina, D. Elam; Hagerstown, J. S. Rutherford; Irvington, L. Casey; Johnsonville, L. Atharper; Minmundy, G. W. Grabe; Mason, Jonesboro, and Anna, E. Lathrop; Marton, T. J. Davis; Mound City, E. Joy; Mount Vernon, C. E. Cline; Mount Vernon Circuit, S. Brooks; Murphysboro, G. W. Butler; Pinckneyville, C. B. Holding; Richview, W. H. Whitaker; Sparta, M. P. Wilkin; Spring Garden, to be supplied; Tamaroa, A. L. Downey; Thebes, to be supplied; Ullin, S. T. Maxey; Woodlawn, to be supplied; Steelville, R. W. Laughlin.

Olney District—J. Leeper, Presiding Elder; Albion, W. Tilroe; Bellair, to be supplied; Bridgeport, E. May; Clay City and Noble, W. F. Brown; Fairfield, C. Nash; Flora, W. D. Mabrey; Fairview, Ranson, Odin, and Sandoval, O. A. Smith; Pleasant Grove, S. J. Harrington; Patoka, A. Snell; Ramsey, J. E. Rippetoe; Salem, J. W. Phillips; Salem Circuit, M. L. King; St. Elmo, J. W. Hall; Shobonier, P. C. Bascom; Vandalia, T. H. Hardman; Walnut Hill, C. N. Battonoff; Watson, O. B. Rippetoe; Edina, T. J. Massey.

SUBLIME IDIOCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—At a meeting of the Ministerial Union this afternoon preachers generally commented upon the downfall of Morton, President of the Permanent International Exhibition, as a divine interposition and judgment in view of his course in opening the Exhibition on Sunday. God seemed to have taken the cause out of the ministers' hands and to have shown that the power against which their might was arrayed was a crumbling one. The Rev. Dr. Nevin said that, when he had heard the intelligence, he felt a joy somewhat like that of the children of Israel after they passed through the Red Sea and looked back on Pharaoh, who did not get through. The Rev. Dr. Johnston thought that, although Mr. Morton was out of the way, the devil still had the management of affairs in West Philadelphia. Mr. Murphy, the temperance orator, also received a share of the clergyman's attention. Mr. Murphy was to speak on Sunday at the Permanent Exhibition, as he had advised him not to do so. The Rev. Dr. Adair said that Mr. Murphy was indebted to the ministers for much of his influence. It was doubtless a trick of those favorable to Sabbath desecration to turn against the ministers. A resolution was adopted requesting Mr. Murphy to decline to speak at the Exhibition on Sunday.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

The Republican Convention for Tazewell County met at Pekin Sept. 20. Richard Holmes presided. W. F. Henry was nominated for County Judge, S. R. Drake for County Clerk, William Morehead for County Treasurer, and J. P. Woods for Superintendent of Schools. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we congratulate the country upon the peaceable solution of the difficulties surrounding the inauguration of President Hayes; and that we regard that consummation as an evidence of a high degree of patriotism of the American people.

2. That we rejoice that the Republican principle of universal peace and national union are commending themselves to the whole country, and that the people of the South are beginning to discern the real truth, that the loyal citizens of the North are their best and truest friends; and, further, that we hail with pleasure the success that has attended the efforts of our patriotic President in the cause of sectional pacification.

3. That we favor the remonetization of the silver dollar by the Congress of the United States.

4. That the volume of national currency, commonly called the greenback currency, should not be less than $400,000,000; and we believe that, before many years, the currency would, through the natural increase of our population, and consequent increase of business, be at par with specie.

5. That we favor Civil-Service reform; but we also believe that the people are most competent to judge who should fill public positions.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

GROTESQUENESS OF THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN—NEGRO ORATORS.

A correspondent of the New Haven (Conn.) *Journal and Courier*, writing from Huntsville, Ala., in the course of a description of a local political canvass there, says:

"A joint discussion among the rival negro speakers was organized at the Court-House, and the first intimation to outsiders was couched in these words: 'Come up here, all you niggers, come right up to these yere Court-House steps, for I done got something to say to you about this 'lection business.' The speaking was kept up for about two hours,—first by a Democratic negro, then by a Republican (or, as it should be termed, Independent, the opposition ticket being composed of bolters from the regular Democratic Convention and Republicans), and so on. I never heard so much murdering the 'King's English,' nor such calling candidates epithets like 'scoundrel,' 'nigger-whipper,' 'nigger-cheater,' 'black scoundrel,' etc. The white candidates were many of them seated among the whites, who to the number of 200 were standing about or lying in the shade, and the negroes by the hundred were scattered around the Court-House yard, applauding their favorite speakers. One of the negroes was really a fine and eloquent speaker; large, gray-headed, straight as an arrow, he thundered forth denunciation of the opposition, and I looked at him admiringly. The whites good-naturedly cheered any good local hit that he made, and I observed that no angry movement was made by any. This, thought I, is certainly free speech; and I asked an acquaintance standing by: 'Do the negroes always enjoy such freedom of speech?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'we let them say what they please; it makes them better citizens, and we are by good treatment winning them over.'

"The Democratic candidate for Sheriff was particularly obnoxious to the negroes, on account of having a year before discharged his coachmon for voting against him; and some of the speakers dwelt particularly on this matter, hitting him hard for his attempt at intimidation. I could not hear of a single attempt in any form to change the vote of a negro by intimidation, but on Monday I saw money change hands in return for squads of negro voters. Sunday was very quiet; during the day the former coachman of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff made an affidavit relative to his discharge, and this was printed and extensively circulated.

"Monday, the day of the election, passed quietly, the Democrats working like beavers to persuade over or buy votes sufficient to elect their Sheriff; but in spite of their labor the county elected the bolting or Independent candidate. From my room at the hotel I could hear the negroes cheering as news came in from outside precincts denoting the success of their favorites. I never saw a quieter election in New Haven County. Not a blow was struck, not a shot fired; and this in Madison County, one of the worst places, four years ago, for Ku-Kluxism to be found in Alabama, when at one time fully 500 men were ready at a certain signal on the Court-House bell to ride forth to whip and murder.

"'Those days are past now,' a citizen said to me, 'and I am glad of it. I was one of the riders, and believe we were fully justified in doing as we did. You can have no idea how we were oppressed by the carpet-baggers and the worst class of the niggers. Those days will never come again. The blacks are voting with their friends now, their true friends, and are finding out that their interests as laborers are identical with ours as capitalists and employers.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 24.—The workingmen of this city nominated Legislative candidates tonight. At one of the District Conventions the Chairman made a speech in which he expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be able to announce the complete destruction by fire of the United States Patent-Office. He said it was the enemy of workingmen, and it would never again be rebuilt. He was loudly applauded.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Gen. McClellan has accepted the nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Robbery on an Ocean Steamship—No One to Be Prosecuted for the Death of Orangeman Hackett—Other Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Sept. 24.—Sir Phillip Wodehouse, a passenger per the steamship Sarmatian, which arrived Saturday, was robbed of £70 and some jewelry during the voyage out. Smaller amounts were also stolen from the staterooms of other passengers. There is no clew so far to the perpetrators. Mr. Delafield, a passenger who was arrested on the arrival of the Sarmatian on suspicion of the larceny, was honorably acquitted to-day. Sixteen thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, found on his person, were seized by the customs authorities on the presumption that he was attempting to smuggle them into the country. Delafield denies this, and says he was afforded no opportunity of declaring what he had with him. He has placed his case in the hands of an eminent law firm here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—Sir A. A. Dorian, Chief-Justice, in his address to the Grand Jury at the opening of the assizes, referred to the 12th of July troubles, deploring Hackett's death, who, he said, was the victim of bitter sectarian feeling aroused by reminiscences of old feuds, tracing their origin to a state of society and to circumstances which fortunately do not exist in Canada. He hoped that wise counsels would prevail in the future, and that all who wished for peace and harmony would unite in the common interest and discourage sectional organizations, which can only be productive of distrust, divisions, and ill-feelings detrimental to the progress and prosperity of the country. The Grand Jury brought in no bill in the case of John Sheehan, charged with shooting Hackett.

The ocean steamship Glenfinnart, heavily laden with grain, went ashore near Lavaltrie. Lighters have gone to her assistance, and it is expected she will be got off to-night.

A correspondent of a New York paper a few days ago animadverting on the City and District Savings Bank is creating some excitement here. So far there has been no run on the bank.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Ontario Provincial Exhibition opened to-day. The official number of entries is 10,300, or some 100 in excess of last year. Twenty thoroughbred horses from Kentucky are on the grounds, and contribute much to the display in their department. Several herds of cattle are expected from the United States. The exhibition will be in full operation to-morrow. An excursion from Cleveland is to take place Thursday, which is expected to be large.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Steamships City of Berlin and State of Nevada, from New York, and Switzerland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Arrived: Steamships City of Montreal, from Liverpool, and Italy, from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 24.—Arrived: Steamship Suevia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 24.—Arrived: Steamship Lord Clive, from Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 24.—Capt. Nelson Roberts, one of the pioneers of Minnesota, descended from a pioneer family of St. Louis, died Saturday evening, after an illness of two years. He was a trader at Yellow Medicine at the time of the Sioux outbreak of 1862, and for months before persistently warned the people and Government that the outbreak would occur unless the Indian policy was changed. For several years after he was engaged in steamboating on the Minnesota River.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25—1 a. m.—For the lake region, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, rain areas, and falling barometer, followed in the Upper Lake region by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

MIASMA RENDERED POWERLESS.

The most certain way to render powerless the miasmatic vapors which produce chills and fever and other malarious disorders, is to fortify the system against them with that matchless preventive of periodic fevers, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The remedial operation of the Bitters is no less certain than their preventive effects, and they may be relied upon to overcome cases of fever and ague which resist quinine and the mineral remedies of the pharmacopœia. Dyspepsia, constipation, bilious complaints, rheumatic ailments, and general debility, likewise rapidly yield to their regulative and tonic influence. They are an incalculable blessing to the weak and nervous of both sexes, an excellent family medicine, and the best safeguard which the traveler or emigrant can take to an unhealthy climate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.—Very best, 6 for $9; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st.

Dr. Hermann's sure cure for catarrh—try it and be convinced. Samples free. Price 50 cents, or 60 cents by express. Depot 72 Dearborn street.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for catarrh, asthma, and hay-fever. Trial free. Office 70 State street.

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West End Dry Goods House,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

We have now ready for the inspection of the Ladies, an unusually rich and varied assortment of

CHOICE NOVELTIES!

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Millinery and Millinery Goods!

The Latest Important Shapes in Straw and Felt

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Fancy Feathers in all the Newest Designs.
Paradise Feathers.
Rich and Elegant Birds.
Long Plumes.
Ostrich Plumes and Tips in every shade.
Choice Imported Flowers and Fruit, in Sprays, Wreaths, and Montures.

Orders for Trimmed Hats executed in the highest style.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

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Desiring to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using

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Separately or combined, or by State Sections. For low estimates apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 77 and 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Lake Superior.

THE STEAMER
"PEERLESS,"
ALLAN McINTYRE, Commander.
Will leave for Lake Superior Ports on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 9 p. m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st.,
Managers Lake Sup'r People's Line Steam.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan Market Weak—A Moderate Currency Movement.

British Trade Returns—The Decline in Stocks.

The Produce Markets Generally Active—Wheat and Provisions Buoyant—Flour Strong.

Hogs Firmer—Rye Steady—Other Grain Easier—Breadstuffs in New York—Tobacco in Louisville.

FINANCIAL.

There was a dearth of news in financial circles yesterday. Applications from city borrowers were not numerous or heavy. The country banks are seeking accommodations in the shape of rediscounts to about the usual amount. The discount market on the whole is weak. Deposits are about steady, but the supply of negotiable paper is considerably less than was anticipated. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; on the street, call loans on the best security are negotiable at 5 per cent; first-class time loans are to be had at 6@7 per cent.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c@1 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $3,500,000.

BRITISH TRADE.

The London *Times* thinks that in "the present circumstances of Europe the Board of Trade returns for last month are of a very satisfactory nature. The general total of exports shows that the ordinary demand is maintained, and on the other hand the falling off in business under some important heads is not so great as the uncertainty of political affairs and the violent war now desolating a great extent of country might have led us to anticipate. Prices are still declining, and we must expect that this will continue to be the case until peace and settled political order shall have again given stability to our commercial system. Amid the many adverse circumstances which have beset trading enterprise during the last four years, we must be content if our commerce shows power of resistance to these adverse conditions, and if no new dangers are disclosed. We should rejoice that it shows, moreover, a reserve force which proves its capacity to enter upon an active career as soon as the opportunity is presented."

The opinions of the London *Economist* are not so sanguine. That journal, commenting on the same returns, remarks that two-thirds of the year have passed away without any clear sign of a general revival of foreign trade. The London *News* speaks in the same tone, and declares the returns can hardly be deemed so favorable as those of the previous month; yet it is only in a few special cases that there is ground for regret. Some set-off against this is to be found in the rather better prices that are evidently being obtained for some of the British manufactures.

THE BULL MOVEMENT.

The prices of stocks on Sept. 4, when compared with those of Friday last, show a decided decline:

Name of stock.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 21.	Advance.	Decline.
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson	104⅞	103⅜	...	½
Lake Shore	66⅝	63⅛	...	3½
Western Union	82⅝	80	...	2⅝
Rock Island	102	101⅛	...	⅞
St. Paul, preferred	68⅞	69¼	⅜	...
St. Paul, common	33⅝	34¼	⅝	...
Northwest, preferred	64⅝	62¼	...	2⅜
Northwest, common	35⅝	35⅝	...	...
Michigan Central	59⅛	59⅛	...	...
Pacific Mail	25⅛	22⅞	...	2¼
Del., Lack. & Western	57⅝	50⅛	...	7
Delaware & Hudson	57	47⅝	...	9⅜
Illinois Central	68⅞	69⅛	¼	...
Erie	13⅛	10⅞	...	2¼
Wabash	14⅝	13⅛	...	1⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	7½	6⅜	...	1

This decline, running from 1 to 9⅜ per cent, does not sustain the talk of the bull operators, but seems to fit in precisely as an effect of their attempts to realize on some of their accumulations.

A BROKERS' MARKET.

Trask & Stone, in their weekly review of the stock market, characterize that of last week as a "brokers' market." The bank statement of Saturday shows that the New York banks have lost in reserves, and that there is a steady flow of currency to the West and to the South, and this will tend to create a stringency in our money market and a generally lower range of prices.

SILVER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia banks are feeling much inconvenience from the abundance of silver. The *Ledger* says that quite a good deal of silver coin is coming into that market, and the amount is especially large in silver dollars. There has already been accumulated in one of the banks of this unhandy silver coin some $50,000, and the amount coming in is steadily on the increase, so that all have, or soon will have, more of them than they can conveniently pay out over their counters. It is believed that parties at the Far West interested in silver production are engaged in forcing this coin into circulation there.

THE MINING RECORD.

The *Mining Record*, to which we have frequently been indebted for information about the gold and silver interests of the country, has reached its second volume. It announces that its success has been far beyond its expectations. Its original size has been doubled. A Western branch has now been started in this city, at 164 Randolph street, under the management of Mr. F. K. Misch, with whom Col. Thomas P. Robb is associated.

FINANCES IN CUBA.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Daily Bulletin* describes the financial situation there as depressed in the extreme. Failures of old houses are announced every day; the gold premium is way up above 200, and loanable capital is the scarcest of commodities. The banks refuse to do any loan or discount business, and private usurers monopolize the field.

CONNECTICUT INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

Real estate loans held in the Western States by the Connecticut life-insurance companies, and amounting to over $50,000,000, are to be investigated on the ground by a member of the Connecticut Legislative Insurance Investigation, who is to be sent out for the purpose.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized:

2,370—Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Authorized capital, $300,000; paid-in capital, $150,000. Samuel C. Thompson, President; Isaac W. White, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 14, 1877.

2,371—North National Bank of Rockland, Me. Authorized capital, $100,000; paid-in capital, $100,000. A. J. Bird, President; N. T. Farwell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 15, 1877.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bids were made on Saturday for railroad bonds on the New York Stock Exchange:

Bur. C. R. & N., 1st 5s	60	Kala. & W. Pigeon 1st	80
Chi. & Alton, income	106	L. S. dividend bonds	108
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	115	L. S. con. coup. 1st	108¼
C., B. & Q. 5s s. f.	91¼	L. S. cons. reg'd 1st	106¼
C., R. I. & P. 1st M 7s	106⅝	L. S. con. coup. 2d	98
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	104	L. S. con. reg'd 2d	98
C. R. of N. J., 1st m n'w	110	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	90
C. R. of N. J., 1st con	88	M. C. con. 7s 1902	104¾
C. R. of N. J., conv'ble	63¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105½
L. & W. B's con. guar	33¾	N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	102
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D	96⅛	N. Y. C. 6s. Subt'n	102
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, G. R. D	94	N. Y. C. & H. 1st M. cou.	117⅝
M. & St. P. 1st M. LaC. D	103	H. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	112
M. & St. P. 1st M. I. & D.	91	Harlem 1st M. 7s cou.	118
M. & St. P. I M. I. & M. D	89	N. Missouri 1st mrt'ge	99¼
M. & St. P. 1st M. H. & D	90¼	Ohio & Miss. con. S. F.	94
M. & St. P. con. sin. f'd	90¼	Ohio & Miss. consol	94
M. & St. P. 2d m.	90¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d consol	51½
C. & N. W. s'ng fund	107	Cen. Pacific gold bds	105¼
C. & N. W. int. bds	106	C. P. San Joaquin B'ch	88⅝
C. & N. W. con. bds	105⅝	C. P. Cal. & Oregon 1st	87
C. & N. W. exten. bds	102	Western Pacific bonds	100
C. & N. W. 1st mort	107	Union Pacific 1st m bds	104¼
C. & N. W. gold bds	91¼	U. Pacific L'd-grants 7s	104⅜
Gal. & Chicago, extd	105	Union Pacific S. Fund	94
Peninsula 1st M, c'n	102	Pacific R. of M., 1st M	97¼
C. & M. 1st M.	107	Pacific R. of M., 2d M	[illegible]
Winona & St. P. 1st M	80	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	116¼
Winona & St. P. 2d M	67¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	111
C. C. C. & I. 1st M. 7s, s. f.	109¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	100
Morris & Essex, 1st M.	115¼	C. & P. 4th S. F.	103
Morris & Essex, 2d M.	105	Col., C. & Ind 1st M	38
Morris & Essex, 7s '71	99	Col., C. & Ind. 2d M	11
D. & H. Ca'l 1st M 1884	98¼	Rome, W. & O. con 1st	50
D. & H. Ca'l c'n 7s 1894	100¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.	95¼
D. & H. r. 7s, 1894	100	Alton & T. H. 2d M. P.	84⅛
Rens'r & Saratoga 1st c	115	B. & S. I. R. 1st M. 8s	89
Rens'r & Saratoga 1st r	115¼	Tol., P. & War. E. D.	88
Erie, 2d M., 7s, 1879	102⅝	Tol., P. & W., 2d M.	20
Erie, 3d M., 7s, 1883	102	Tol., P. & War. con. 7s	20
Erie 4th M., 7s, 1880	104⅛	Tol. & Wab. ex. coup.	93
Erie, 5th M. 7s, 1888	103⅝	T. & W. 1st M. St. L. div	80¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st m. '77	101	Tol. & Wab. ex. m. c.	70
B., N. Y. & E., large b's	101	Tol. & W. 2d m.	75
B., N. Y. & E. n. b. 1916	106¼	Tol. & W. equip. bonds	8
Han. & St. Jo. 8s con M	85	Gt. Western ex coup.	91¼
Mich. S. 7 p. c. 2d M.	102⅝	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	111	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	95
Clev. & T. Sink. F'd	107	Ill. & St. Iowa ex con.	75
Clev. P. & A. new bds	107	W. U. bds 1900 coupons	105¼
Clev. P. & A. new bds	107	W. U. bds reg.	105¼
Buffalo & E., new bds	108		

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102⅞@103⅛ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅛@96⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	483½	487
Paris	518¾	516¼
Belgium	518¾	516¼
Switzerland	518¾	515⅝
Germany	94⅝	95¼
Holland	39⅞	40⅜
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	110⅜	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	105¼	105⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	107⅝	107⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	109⅛	109⅜
United States 10-40s, ex. int.	108⅛	108⅜
United States new 5s of '81	107¼	107½
United States new 4½s	105½	106
United States currency 6s	120⅝	121

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*108	*109
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*108	*109
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*108	*109
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds, long	*107⅞	*108⅜
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*97⅞	....
City Railway, South Side	....	149
City Railway, West Side	....	178
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Traders' Insurance Company	....	120
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
Exposition stock	....	35
West Division Railway 7 ⅌ cents	....	*105
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. stock	....	145

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 24.—Gold steady; 103⅛@103¼. Borrowing rates flat to 1 per cent. Carrying ½ to 1.

Silver at London 54⅝d. Here silver bars 122¼ in greenbacks and 118¾ in gold. Silver coin ⅜ to ½ discount.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State securities were steady.

Stocks were heavy and lower, with at times a free pressure to sell. Prices declined ⅛ to 2. Coal stocks, Western Union, and Trunk line shares were most conspicuous in the downward movement. Near the close there was a recovery of ¼ to ⅝c. The closing of another savings bank in Chicago and the overissue of West Philadelphia Railroad Company stock caused a feeling of depression.

Money active at 5@7, closing at 6; prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Customs, $552,000.

The Treasury disbursed $336,000.

Clearings, $12,000,000.

Sterling quiet; long, 482¾; short, 486½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110⅝	New 4½s	105¼
Coupons, '65, new	105⅝	4½s	101⅝
Coupons, '67	107⅝	10-40s (registered)	107⅞
Coupons, '68	109⅝	Coupons	108⅝
New 5s	107⅝	Currency 6s	121

STOCKS.

Western Union	76¾	Northwestern pfd	62¼
Quicksilver	20	C. C. C. & I.	36
Quicksilver pfd	34½	New Jersey Central	17¼
Pacific Mail	22¼	Rock Island	101¼
Mariposa	1	St. Paul	34¼
Mariposa pfd	1	St. Paul pfd	70⅝
Adams Express	96½	Wabash	12
Wells-Fargo	83	Fort Wayne	90½
American Express	51½	Terre Haute	3½
United States Express	47½	Terre Haute pfd	16
New York Central	115½	Chicago & Alton	84¼
Erie	11½	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
Erie pfd	22½	Ohio & Mississippi	6⅝
Harlem	139	D., L. & W.	50
Harlem pfd	137	A. & P. Telegraph	20
Michigan Central	58⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	111	C., B. & Q.	101⅛
Union Pacific stock	67	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12
Lake Shore	62⅛	Central Pacific bonds	105⅜
Illinois Central	69⅛	Union Pacific bonds	104
Cleveland & Pittsburg	82½	U. P. land-grant	105
Northwestern	35	U. P. sinking-fund	94¼

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	42½	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	42	Missouri 6s	106⅝
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	14¼	Kentuck	6¼
Belcher	6¾	Leopard	2
Best & Belcher	19	Mexican	10¼
Bullion	8¼	Northern Belle	20¼
Consolidated Virginia	32¼	Overman	26
California	29¼	Ophir	16¼
Choilar	33⅝	Raymond & Ely	13¼
Confidence	5	Silver Hill	5¼
Caledonia	4	Savage	7¼
Crown Point	5¼	Segregated Belcher	39
Exchequer	9	Sierra Nevada	4¼
Gould & Curry	8¼	Union Consolidated	6
Hale & Norcross	6¼	Yellow Jacket	10¼
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	42¼
Julia Consolidated	3	Grand Prize	17¼
Justice	19¼		

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—Gold, 102⅞@103.

Sight exchange, ⅛ premium.

Sterling, 501.

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 24.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £35,000.

Consols—Money and account, 95 11-16.

United States bonds—'67s, 105; '68s, 107¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 107¾.

New York Central, 103½; Erie, 11½; Erie preferred, 21; Illinois Central, 70; Pennsylvania Central, 29½.

Paris, Sept. 24.—Rentes, 105f 22½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Sept. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Pine st, 21 4-10 ft s of Walton st, e f, 21 4-10x130 ft, dated Sept. 21	$3,000
Keeley st, 544 ft s of Lyman st, w f, 48x50 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 8	900
O'Brien st, 400 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Aug. 18	1,200
Fourth av, 100 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x101 ft, dated Sept. 13	3,000
North Dearborn st, 100 ft s of Elm st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 24	3,000
Halsted st, 75 ft s of Centre st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 15	1,000
Sacramento st, 166 ft n of West Van Buren st, e f, 25x126¼ ft, dated Aug. 20	800
West Randolph st, 125 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 13	1,000
Shurtleff av, 150 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 24	1,500
Cossitt st, n e cor of West Lake st, w f, 122x126 ft, dated Sept. 20	3,000
West Congress st, 225 ft e of Aberdeen st, s f, 19x166 6-10 ft, dated Sept. 10	2,500
Wicker Park st, 246 ft s e of Robey st, s w f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 22	1,000
Milwaukee av, 122 9-10 ft n w of Wood st, n e f, undivided ½, 25x118 ft, dated Aug. 4	1,250
Wright st, 126 ft w of Canal st, n f, 50x88 ft, dated Sept. 24	750
Walton Place, 350¼ ft w of Pine st, n f, 33x45 ft, dated Sept. 15	1,250
Willow st, 143 ft w of North Halsted st, s f, 28x100 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 20	4,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Atlantic st, 25 ft s of Pacific st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 5	$600
Indiana av, n w cor of Forty-ninth st, e f, 46½x160 ft, dated Sept. 24	2,500
Frederick place, 410 ft s of Chestnut st, e f, 40x168 ft, dated Sept. 14	1,000
Frederick place, 210 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 40x168 ft, dated Sept. 20	2,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mozart st, 295½ ft n of North av, e f, 35x100 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 24	$2,250
California av, n w cor of Cortland st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 22	675
California av, 17 ft n of Bloomington st, e f, 83x100 ft, dated Sept. 24	1,660

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	11,761	9,642	7,908	7,921
Wheat, bu	135,216	64,255	196,082	65,912
Corn, bu	289,769	303,655	328,507	387,200
Oats, bu	127,605	62,894	176,198	33,093
Rye, bu	12,994	13,351	765	....
Barley, bu	48,610	36,734	78,765	65,572
Grass seed, lbs	495,071	202,130	414,494	306,728
Flax seed, lbs	1,034,963	448,929	546,150	214,500
B. corn, lbs	32,625	20,000	1,410	20,690
C. meats, lbs	151,695	69,680	1,536,873	625,893
Beef, tcs	....	....	150	....
Beef, brls	....	....	221	195
Pork, brls	....	261	183	947
Lard, lbs	20,000	10,000	95,310	890,700
Tallow, lbs	34,668	20,635	143,018	55,780
Butter, lbs	448,371	243,196	280,970	479,807
Live hogs, No	5,943	8,119	1,996	4,006
Cattle, No	1,407	1,715	2,121	4,049
Sheep, No	402	183	608	489
Hides, lbs	143,102	202,867	180,095	155,940
Highwines, brls	50	150	130	440
Wool, lbs	22,495	208,939	46,600	1,466,160
Potatoes, bu	434	5,033	....	1,071
Coal, tons	10,214	6,385	952	1,072
Hay, tons	37	71	....	42
Lumber, m. ft	6,420	9,098	3,206	3,072
Shingles, No	80	313	550	837
Salt, brls	480	1,893	1,818	4,731
Poultry, lbs	215	65	....	....
Poultry, coops	101	6	....	....
Game, pkgs	52	12	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	523	350	505	353
Cheese, boxes	11,229	3,591	6,820	1,506
G. apples, brls	1,599	2,391	....	49
Beans, bu	82	8	200	....

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 2,202 bu wheat, 2,292 bu corn, 700 bu oats, 783 bu rye, 1,163 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 amber wheat, 5 cars No. 2 red winter, 1 car No. 3 winter, 1 car rejected do, 189 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 62 cars No. 2 do, 55 cars No. 1 spring, 306 cars No. 2 do, 29 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected (657 wheat); 110 cars and 18,500 bu high-mixed corn, 403 cars and 61,300 bu No. 2 do, 58 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (572 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 63 cars No. 2 white, 87 cars and 5,400 bu No. 2 oats, 4 cars rejected (155 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 27 cars and 4,900 bu No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (30 rye); 2 cars No. 1 barley, 26 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 3 do, 41 cars extra do, 12 cars feed (91 barley). Total (1,505 cars), 679,000 bu. Inspected out: 164,783 bu wheat, 234,537 bu corn, 86,477 bu oats, 448 bu rye, 47,161 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	41,094	87,161	95,655	289,587
By canal	......	24,036	......	......
To Buffalo	4,000	303,213	687,504	334,961
To Erie	300	38,000	30,000	......
To Oswego	......	......	22,033	......
To Ogdensburg	100	8,000	69,884	52,636
To Huron	700	......	50,100	......
To other U. S. ports	160	5,800	14,450	21,300
To Montreal	......	15,959	......	......
To Colborne	......	21,070	22,888	......
To Kingston	......	231,280	16,300	......
Totals	46,294	732,449	1,005,824	698,684
Taken for city	......	28,808	9,962	7,094

Also, 2,754 bu rye by rail, 98,014 bu do to Buffalo, 93,881 bu barley by rail, and 30,500 bu do to Buffalo.

The provision market has been unusually excited during the two last business days. Pork and meats have advanced rapidly under an increased demand, and lard has mounted upward in sympathy, though more slowly. Meats are reported to be very scarce, with an active demand both for export to Europe and for Eastern consumption. Pork has hitherto weighed down other product, because it has been freely predicted that we should enter on the next packing season with some 30,000 brls of old pork. They say the stock is now much smaller than was expected, is being rapidly reduced by shipments, and further that it is being drawn upon to supply the deficiency in meats, about 1,500 brls having already been smoked into bacon within a week past. Operators have begun to think that hog products were beared too much, and hogs are strengthening under the influence of a better demand for product. It is said that a marked revival of manufacturing industry in the East is a partial cause of the more active demand now experienced.

Wheat is also strong, in the face of receipts so large that it was expected such a volume would break down prices for next month to a dollar or less. There has been an immense line of shorts out for this month, and many of the operators on that line have held off, believing that if the mountain did not go to Peter, then Peter would go to the mountain. The shorts have, however, concluded that there was not much probability of a material drop this week, which closes the business part of the month, and they filled in very freely yesterday, the market ruling strong in consequence.

The other produce markets were generally easier, corn, oats, rye, and barley shrinking before increasing receipts, with only fair shipments. The shipping movement was active yesterday, chiefly in wheat and corn.

Dry goods were ordered freely by the city and country trade, and the aggregate of sales was large. No price changes were noted. The demand for groceries was unabated, and the tone of the market was again healthy and firm. Sugar was the only article in the list showing weakness, and the weakness in that amounted to an ⅛c decline. Coffees were active and firm. Sirups, molasses, rice, teas, etc., were moving fairly at fully previous prices. There was no change in the dried-fruit market. Fish were in good request at previous prices. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were unchanged. Oils were active, with carbon held 1c higher, at 19½c for 150 test, and 23c for headlight.

The lumber market was active and steady. At the docks the offerings were rather below expectations, and the demand fair at recent prices. The yard dealers reported a brisk trade in common qualities, which are becoming scarce at many yards, and the assortment, especially of dry lumber, is badly broken. The demand for building materials was moderate and prices were unchanged. Seeds were rather quiet and without quotable change. Hides were firmer under an active inquiry and comparatively moderate offerings. Hay, broom-corn, and wool remain quiet, and the two former are weak. Poultry and game were in fair request and steady. Green fruits were abundant and steady, some varieties, the receipts of which are falling off, being firmer.

Lake freights were active and a shade firmer, at 4c for corn to Buffalo and 8½c for wheat to Oswego. Room was taken for 125,000 bu wheat, 226,000 bu corn, 62,000 bu oats, and 20,000 bu barley.

Through rates to New York by steamer and rail were quoted at 17c on wheat and 15½c on corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New England points, and 30c to Montreal.

A. K. Shepard & Co., of Milwaukee, give the movement of the new crop of wheat in that city and Chicago as 7,532,217 bu, against 2,063,561 for same time last year, to 13,512,293 bu in 1873; the latter being the largest in the history of the trade, and the only one exceeding the movement of 1877.

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

	Sept. 22, 1877.	Sept. 15, 1877.	Sept. 23, 1876.	Sept. 25, 1875.
Wheat, bu	227,487	205,201	2,206,113	2,161,134
Corn, bu	2,704,898	2,558,148	1,268,023	1,210,928
Oats, bu	830,411	737,251	695,578	238,892
Rye, bu	96,455	87,513	104,664	....
Barley, bu	17,947	24,419	43,715	29,317

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Alexander Harthill, of Louisville, Ky., writes us as follows, under date of last Saturday:

The visit of the President and members of his Cabinet to this city, under very gratifying [illegible], caused a suspension of business on Monday last. Consequently sales opened on Tuesday with a dull market for all heavy trash, nondescript, and low grades of dark, which has continued since, resulting in lower figures. For manufacturing tobaccos and desirable heavy leaf the demand was good at full prices. The offerings consisted almost entirely of dark tobaccos, without character, with little suitable for regies, but considerable for rehandling and Africans, mostly common to medium grades, which sold at lower figures. Common and medium grades of dark lugs and common leaf touched lower figures than they have done for years, with little or no prospect for improvement. The changes during the week may be stated as follows:

Nondescript sorts were dull, and are all lower more or less, say, very common lugs are 50c, good lugs 25c, common leaf 25@50c, and good leaf 50c lower.

Moderately heavy-bodied dark tobaccos were also dull, common to good lugs being now 25c, common to good leaf 50c, and fine leaf 50c@$1.00 lower.

Strictly heavy tobaccos, low grades, were inactive, and, but for bidding of parties understood to be heavy holders, they would not have been as well sustained as they were; common to good grades of which are 25c lower, while all grades of leaf are sustained, the offerings of such being light, with a good manufacturing demand. Cutting tobaccos have been in light supply, and all offered brought full prices, in some instances fuller than at any time this season. Manufacturing fillers, in every respect desirable, have been in small supply, with medium grades selling easy, while good to fine have been scarce, and commanded full prices.

The weather during the week has been backward for maturing and cutting the crop; the early part of the week, day and night, being unusually cool, with north winds prevailing all the week, and white frosts in some sections of this and other States. Yesterday and to-day have been much warmer, so that doubtless considerable has been cut, with some too green, perhaps. With a continuation of the present warm days, cutting will be very general next week.

No new crop sold here this week, although I hear of the first of the season being sold in Clarksville—1 hhd of primings at $1.30, and 1 hhd leaf at $9.80.

Quotations are revised to correspond with the close of the market to-day.

The sales for the week were 1,018 hhds, against 1,200 last week, and 1,696 same week last year. Receipts for the week were 692 hhds, against 815 last week, and 597 same week last year. Quotations Sept. 22, 1877:

NONDESCRIPT.

Common lugs	$2.50@3.00
Good lugs	3.00@3.25
Common leaf	3.25@4.00
Good leaf	4.00@5.00

CUTTING.

	Common crops.	Good crops.
Common lugs	$3.00@3.50	$4.00@5.00
Good lugs	3.50@4.00	5.00@6.00
Common leaf	4.00@5.00	6.00@8.00
Good leaf	5.00@7.00	8.00@10.00
Fine leaf	7.00@9.00	10.00@13.00
Selections	9.00@10.00	13.00@16.00

HEAVY-BODIED.

	Moderately.	Strictly.
Common lugs	$3.00@3.25	$3.25@3.75
Good lugs	3.25@3.50	3.75@5.00
Common leaf	3.50@4.50	5.00@7.00
Good leaf	4.50@6.50	7.00@8.50
Fine leaf	6.50@8.50	8.50@12.00
Selections	8.50@10.00	12.00@17.00

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Sept. 24: S. K. Haanshuus, 5 brls cod-liver oil; Burley & Tyrrell, 1 pkg glassware; W. R. Hodgins, 9 crates earthenware; John V. Farwell & Co., 10 cases dry-goods; F. W. Hoyne & Co., 25 cases whisky, 50 brls bottled stout, 50 brls bottled ale; Lyon & Healy, 7 cases musical instruments; Field, Leiter & Co., 37 pkgs and 8 cases of dry-goods; Enright, Kelly & Coleman, 5 octaves brandy. Amount collected, $3,767.69.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregularly active and stronger. Hogs were in small supply and higher, and Liverpool quoted an advance of 3d per cwt on lard and 6d on short clears. The trading was chiefly in pork, which was buoyant early, then relatively weak and steadier in the latter part of the session. Meats were wanted, but little offered. The demand was urgent, except for lard, a good many buying orders being received from outside, while local operators were impelled to buy in sympathy, the October shorts filling freely. The stocks are believed to be much smaller than anticipated, and to be rapidly decreasing.

MESS PORK—Was active, and at one time excited. The market advanced 60c per brl, and fell back 15@20c, closing 40@45c higher than Saturday. Sales were reported of 15,750 brls seller October at $13.12½@13.60; 5,000 brls seller the year at $12.75@13.10; and 14,750 brls seller January at $12.75@13.25. Total, 35,500 brls. The market closed steady at $13.40@13.42½ for round lots cash or seller October; $12.90@12.95 seller the year; and $13.05@13.07½ seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.75@12.00, and extra prime do at $9.25@9.50.

LARD—Was more active, and firmer, advancing 10@15c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c higher than Saturday, but seemed to be stronger only in sympathy with pork and meats. Sales were reported of 4,500 tcs seller October at $9.02½@9.07½; 6,500 tcs seller the year at $8.37½@8.50; and 2,000 tcs seller January at $8.50@8.57½. Total, 13,000 tcs. The market closed easy at $8.97½@9.00 cash, $8.97½@9.00 seller October, $8.37½@8.40 seller the year, and $8.47½@8.50 seller January.

MEATS—Were quiet and stronger. Most descriptions were held ¼c per lb higher, with a moderate demand, and very little offered for sale, as stocks of most descriptions are run down to a very low ebb. Sales were limited to 20,000 lbs long clears, seller next week, at 7½c, and 40 bxs do at 7¾c, and 40 boxes short ribs at 7⅝c; 40 bxs do at 7¾c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	6¾	7¼	7⅛	7½
Loose, cured	6⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
Boxed	6⅞	8	8	8⅜
October loose	6⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8

Long and short clears quoted at 7¾c cash; 7½c seller October; and 7c for December. Cumberlands quoted at 8¼@8⅝c; long cut hams, 10¼@11c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10¼@11¼c. Green hams, 8¾@9c.

Bacon quoted at 7¾@8c for shoulders, 9¼@9¾c for short ribs, 9¾@10c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@7c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and $15.00@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7½@7¾c for city, and 7¼@7½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand for shipment, and buyers were willing to take a little better grade of flours, the ordinary grades being in small stock. The market was strong at previous prices. The trading for export was chiefly in bagged lots. Sales were reported of 250 brls winters at $6.50@7.50; 3,700 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.50@6.50; and 100 brls rye flour at $3.40. Total, 4,050 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $7.00@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; choice to fine spring, $6.50@7.00; fair to good spring, $5.50@6.00; low spring, $3.00@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $7.00@7.50; patent springs, $7.50@8.50; low grade, $3.50@4.00; rye, $3.25@3.50.

BRAN—Was again quiet and easier. Sales aggregated 30 tons at $10.00@10.25 per ton on track, chiefly at the inside.

CORN-MEAL—Was 50c lower. Sale was made of 20 tons coarse at $16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly stronger. The market was rather weak early, but advanced to 1¼@1½c, and closed 1@1¼c above Saturday's latest quotations. Liverpool was quoted steady, and London firm, while New York was quiet, and our receipts were large, 657 car-loads being inspected into store in this city. But there was an urgent demand for September delivery, and for cash lots, most of which seemed to be wanted to fill shorts for this month, though room was taken by shippers for 125,000 bu, in addition to the engagements of Saturday afternoon. The good demand for present delivery incited a better inquiry for futures, which resulted in the advance, the October discount widening about ⅛c. Most operators anticipated large receipts, at least during the remainder of the week, as country holders are naturally anxious to realize the higher prices for September delivery, but so far the demand is large enough to absorb all the offerings. Seller October opened at $1.05⅝@1.06, advanced to $1.06¾, receded to $1.06¼, improved to $1.07¾, and closed at $1.07½. Seller the month sold at $1.14 early, weakened to $1.13, advanced to $1.15, and closed at $1.14¾. Seller November sold at $1.04½@1.06, closing at $1.05¾; and seller the year ranged at $1.03¼@1.04¾. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.15, No. 1 at $1.16¾, and No. 3 at $1.10. Cash sales were reported of 13,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16½@1.17½; 101,400 bu No. 2 at $1.13¾@1.15; 4,800 bu No. 3 at $1.10; 1,000 bu rejected at 97c; and 400 bu by sample at $1.08 on track. Total, 121,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was inactive and nominally firm, in sympathy with the general market; light offerings not inviting an active demand.

HARD WHEAT—There was a good inquiry by shippers for No. 1; sales being made of 7,000 bu at $1.18@1.18½; also, 400 bu by sample at $1.21 free on board cars. No. 2 Minnesota was inactive.

CORN—Was active and weak, declining ⅜@⅝c per bu, and closing ⅛@⅜c lower than Saturday, chiefly as a consequence of large receipts, the canal arrivals being bigger than usual. The foreign markets were steady, with quietness in cargoes, and New York was dull, while reports from the country indicate that the bulk of the corn is out of the way of frost, and that there will be a magnificent crop. There was a fair inquiry for shipment, but the fine weather, added to the above-named facts, made sellers very numerous, and prices gradually gave way till near the end of the session, when they stiffened, in sympathy with clouded skies. Seller October opened at 42⅛c, sold immediately at 42⅜c, then advanced to 42⅜c, declined to 41⅞c, and closed firmer at 42⅛c. Seller the month sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, closing at 42⅛c. Seller November sold at 41⅞@42c; and seller the year at 40⅛c. Cash No. 2 closed at 42⅛c, high-mixed at 42⅜@42½c, and rejected at 40⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 127,000 bu high-mixed at 42@42½c; 156,000 bu No. 2 at 41⅞@42⅛c; 112,000 bu rejected at 40⅛c; 8,000 bu by sample at 41@41½c on track; and 800 bu do at 42@43½c free on board cars. Total, 303,000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active and easy early, declining about ⅛c, and closing steadier. The receipts were liberal, but were offset by heavy shipments, and New York was reported steady. The demand was chiefly from October shorts, who were covering their deals, and buying car lots to deliver. Seller the month was quiet at 23⅛@23⅜c, closing at 23⅜c. October opened at 23⅜c, declined to 23⅛c, and closed at 23⅛@23⅜c. November brought 23⅞@24c and seller the year 23⅜c. Cash oats closed at 23⅛@23⅜c. Rejected brought 21⅛c. Samples were dull, and sellers were obliged to order a good many cars to the elevators to unload, being unable to sell them on track. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu No. 2 white at 24⅛c; 42,000 bu No. 2 at 23⅛@23⅜c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21⅛@22c; 8,400 bu by sample at 23@28c on track; and 5,400 bu do at 23⅛@28c free on board. Total, 75,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request for shipment, and easier. No. 2 in shipping-houses sold at 54⅛c. Rejected was quoted at 47c, and October at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 13,000 bu No. 2 at 54⅛c; 400 bu by sample at 49c on track. Total, 13,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was less active, and ⅛@⅜c lower, closing easy. The receipts and shipments were liberal, the latter being chiefly of low grades, which are taken for export. The trading in futures was principally in October, which opened at 64⅛c and closed at 63⅛c. November sold at 65c. Cash No. 2 sold at 63c early, and closed at 62⅛c. Extra No. 3 declined in consequence of large receipts to 45@45½c. No. 3 sold at 38c, and feed at 35c. Samples were slow and weak. Cash sales were reported of 11,400 bu No. 2 at 62⅛@63c; 6,800 bu extra No. 3 at 45@45½c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 38c; 2,000 bu feed at 35c; 7,200 bu by sample at 37@57½c on track; and 2,800 bu do at 43@70c free on board. Total, 32,200 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 195,000 bu at $1.15¼ for September, $1.07⅜@1.07½ for October, $1.05⅜ for November, and $1.04⅜ for the year.

Corn—145,000 bu at 42⅛c for October, and 42c for November.

Oats—5,000 bu at 23⅛c for October.

Mess pork—1,250 brls at $13.42½ for October, and $13.05 for January.

Lard—1,250 tcs at $9.00 for October, and $8.65 for November.

LATEST.

Mess pork was in fair demand and steady, closing at $13.37½@13.40 for October, $12.95 for the year, and $13.10 for January. Sales 7,500 brls at $13.32½@13.40 for October, and $12.97½@13.10 for January.

Lard was steady at $8.97½@9.00 for October, $8.37½@8.40 for the year, and $8.47½@8.50 for January.

Meats were steady. Sales 80,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs seller the year at 5c; 80,000 lbs short clears at 8⅛c.

Wheat was active and excited, advancing about 2⅛c for September, and closing as higher than on 'Change. October advanced 1c. The demand was chiefly from shorts. September sold at $1.15¾@1.17¾, and closed at $1.16¾. October sold at $1.07⅜@1.08⅜, and closed at $1.08⅛@1.08¼. Seller November sold at $1.05⅞@1.06½, and closed at $1.06¼. Seller the year sold at $1.04⅜@1.05¼, and closed at $1.05.

Corn was steady at 42⅛@42⅜c for September or October.

Oats were quiet at 23⅜@23⅝c for September, and 23⅜c for October.

A charter was made for 16,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $2.06@2.16, which is 1@2c below the quotation of last week.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. Manufacturers show no signs of taking hold, and dealers are receiving but little new corn. Following are the prices: Choice green hurl, 6@6½c; medium hurl, 4½@5c; red-tipped do, 4½@4¾c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½c; red-tipped, with do, 4½@5c; red do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3½@4½c; inferior brush, 3½@4c; crooked, 2½@4½c.

BUTTER—Trade was fairly active, and the market was again firm for anything above medium. Choice and fancy qualities continue comparatively scarce, and the market is kept bare of such. We quote: Fancy creamery, 27@30c; good to choice grades, 20@25c; medium, 15@18c; inferior to common, 9@14c.

BAGGING—Was quoted firm and unchanged. There was a fair movement at the annexed range of prices: Stark, 24½c; Brighton, A, 24c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 20c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is moderate. The stock of nearly everything is ample. The following are the quotations: English Portland, $5.50@6.00 per brl; American do, $3.00@3.25; common brick, $4.00@4.50; pressed brick, $14.00@18.00; lime in bulk, 60@65c; do in brls, 75@80c; Michigan stucco, $1.50@1.75 per brl; plastering hair, 20@30c per bu.

CHEESE—Prices remain firm, owing to the small stocks in store. There was only a light demand at 12@13c for good to fancy full creams, and at 8@11c for lower grades.

COAL—Remains quiet and unchanged. We quote: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut, and range, and small egg, $6.75; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.50@4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

EGGS—Were firmer, being scarce. Fresh packages sold at 15½@16c.

FISH—A continued fair demand was reported, and the market presented a firm and steady tone. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ⅌ ½-brl, $4.00@4.15; family whitefish, $3.25; trout, $3.50; mackerel, extra, ½-brl, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 shore, $11.00@12.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50@1.60; do medium, $1.30@1.40; large family, kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George's bank, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@8.00; ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quoted in fair demand and steady at the prices following:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, 8¼@9¼c; raisins, layers, $1.40@1.45; loose Muscatel, $1.80@1.90; Valencia, 6¾@7c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, 7@7½c; Southern, 5½@6½c; peaches, halves, 8¾@9c; blackberries, new, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 26@27c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9½@10c; Naples walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@7½c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5¼@6c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair supply and steady. Peaches were firmer. The receipts are falling off, and the fine fruit brought better prices than on Saturday. The yield of cranberries this season bids fair to exceed that of any year since 1873 at least. In that year the crop of the country was estimated to be 275,000 bu. Apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; pears, 40@75c per basket; common to choice Michigan peaches, 50@90c per basket; Concord grapes, $1.25@1.75 per case or 25@40c per basket; Delaware do, 60@75c per basket; plums, 50@90c per basket; cranberries, $9.00@10.50; oranges, $7.00@7.50 per box; do Louisiana, $5.00 per box; lemons, $6.50@7.50 per box; California pears, $3.00@3.75.

GROCERIES—Sugars were subjected to a further cutting down to the extent of an ⅛c, but with that exception there were no quotable changes. Coffees, rice, sirups, molasses, etc., remain firm. There was a good general trade. We now quote:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6¾@7½c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; choice and fancy Rio, 22½@23½c; good to prime, 22½@23c; common to fair, 20½@21½c; roasting, 18@18½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@12c; crushed, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; powdered, 11¼@11½c; A standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10⅝c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 1, 9¾@10c; C No. 2, 9¾c; yellow, 9@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 55@58c; California honey drips, 52@54c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 62@65c; do prime, 58@60c; common to good, 50@55c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@28c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¾@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Continues dull and easy. Timothy is offered at $8.00, without takers; No. 1 wire bound sold at $9.25 at a country point, but the price depended on location, largely, hence affords no criterion of the market. We quote: No. 1, $8.00; No. 2, $7.00@7.50; mixed, $6.50@7.50; mixed, $6.50@7.00; upland prairie, $6.50; No. 1, $5.50@6.00; slough, $4.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and probably unchanged from the real market of two or three days preceding, though 1c lower than last week's quotation. Sale was made of 50 brls at $1.08 per gallon. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, write as follows:

"There is a steady improvement in trade, and, with current prices, distillers are making a fair profit. A change in the present system of gauging would place the trade on a satisfactory basis.

"An increase in the production in Illinois is looked for, which may depress prices somewhat. The rectifiers continue to receive their supplies mainly from the Western distillers direct, which reduces the sales here materially."

HIDES—Were in good demand and firmer, sales having been reported at 10c. Advices from the interior are that hides are getting more plenty, but, as usual in the fall, there is a ready demand for all that are offered, and the market is firm. We quote: City butchers' cows, 7@7½c; steers, 8@8½c; average green-cured, light, 9½@10c; heavy, 8½@9c; damaged, 7½@8c; part cured, 8½@9c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry salted hides, 12½c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Were in moderate request and steady. The offerings are small. Wisconsins in good condition bring 10@11c.

LEATHER—Was unchanged. Trade continues active, and the market is firm at fully the quoted prices. Below are the current quotations:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.15	Line	$ 34@ 36
Calf, No. 2	70@ 90	Buffalo slaughter sole	28@ 34
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85	Chicago sole	29@ 31
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	"B. A." sole	25@ 30
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 1	22@ 24	Insole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22		
Harness	30@ 34		

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 95	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.25@2.10	Kip	1.00@1.30

OILS—Carbon was active, and the market was strong at 1c advance. Lard, linseed, turpentine, and machinery oils were also active and firm. Following are the current prices: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 15½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19½c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 23c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 23c; Michigan legal test, 27c; lard oil, strictly winter, 81c; do extra, 78c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 60c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do, extra, 80c; do, No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 65c; turpentine, 41c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in moderate request and steady. The offerings were small, and the weather unfavorable for game. Old chickens and large spring do, $3.00@3.50 per doz or 9c per lb; small spring, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.25@2.75; turkeys, 7@10c; geese, $6.50 per doz; prairie chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; wild ducks, $1.50@2.75 per doz.

POTATOES—Sweet varieties sold at $2.50@4.00 per brl. Early Rose were quiet at 40@50c per bu.

SALT—Was fairly active and firm: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30, with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—The market was quoted moderately active and firm at the annexed prices:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 30@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOD—We quote maple at $6.00@6.50; beech at $5.50@6.00; and slabs at $4.00@4.50, delivered.

WOOL—Was rather quiet. Small orders are received from Western mills, and constitute the bulk of the business. Quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 26@28c; fine unwashed, 22@25c; fine fleece, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@39c; tub wools, choice, 41@43c; fair to good, 36@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,450 head; same time last week, 2,536 head. In comparison with Friday and Saturday last there was no noticeable change in prices of cattle. Good to choice grades were scarce, and holders of such found it a comparatively easy matter to realize at full previous figures. Common and medium grades were slow, and some claimed that the market was a shade lower, but the reported sales do not indicate any change. Texas through cattle and common to fair cows and mixed lots comprised the bulk of the supply, and but little trading was done above $4.00. The range of sales was $2.25@5.60, with inferior lots at $2.25@2.50; common to prime cows at $2.60@3.15; stockers at $2.75@3.50; Texans at $2.70@3.40; and fair to extra shipping beeves at $3.60@5.60. Martin Bros. sold 217 Montana steers at $3.75, and 52 Montana cows at $3.15. The market closed dull, with some stock left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.50@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.60@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.60@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas—Through droves	2.50@3.65
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
14	1,471	$5.60	21	1,016	$3.20
39	1,450	5.35	21	953	3.20
17	1,383	5.10	32 Montana	1,100	3.15
17	1,383	5.00	100 Texas	933	3.15
32	1,296	4.85	84 Texas	894	3.00
17	1,298	4.80	128 Texas	905	3.00
25	1,310	4.65	16 cows	[illegible]	3.12½
69	1,265	4.65	19 cows	[illegible]	2.90
25	1,300	4.63	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.80
69	1,217	4.55	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.80
16	1,148	4.67½	22 Texas	856	3.15
18	1,233	4.37½	40 cows	872	2.75
16	1,273	4.00	40 Texas	863	2.75
51	1,200	3.90	[illegible]	772	2.80
87 Montana	1,162	3.75	19	1,017	2.90
86 Montana	1,161	3.75	23	1,009	2.90
44 Montana	1,161	3.75	25	976	2.70
19	1,012	3.87½	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.60
19	[illegible]	3.50	24	925	2.60
34 Texas	981	3.12½	25	1,023	2.60
31	1,073	3.40	16	892	2.60
60	1,005	3.40	18	900	2.60
58 Colorado	998	3.40	20	1,011	2.60
12	1,075	3.35	21	1,018	2.65
18	948	3.25	23	705	2.50
22	1,085	3.20			
41	1,060	3.20			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 7,250; same time last week, 8,785. The small supply and the increased firmness of the provision market stiffened prices of hogs, and the upward movement witnessed at the close of last week was supplemented by a further advance of 5@10c, light weights selling up to $5.50@5.65, and heavy to $5.50@5.60. At the above range nearly everything was closed out by noon, and the feeling prevalent at the close of the market apparently was as firm as at the opening. Included in the day's sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	293	$5.85	64	287	$5.60	52	249	$5.65
42	321	5.85	42	214	5.60	54	212	5.65
42	327	5.75	74	199	5.60	60	234	5.60
40	349	5.75	43	170	5.60	42	184	5.50
42	341	5.75	55	205	5.55	50	231	5.50
99	295	5.75	48	208	5.55	59	261	5.40
20	328	5.75	59	266	5.55	35	267	5.35
22	299	5.70	54	210	5.55	25	260	5.35
87	270	5.70	177	282	5.55	40	212	5.35
23	279	5.70	40	289	5.55	58	318	5.35
30	199	5.65	36	226	5.50	53	233	5.35
26	189	5.65	60	178	5.50	63	302	5.30
36	178	5.65	31	241	5.50	57	216	5.30
53	182	5.65	58	294	5.50	57	235	5.30
53	186	5.65	36	309	5.50	35	301	5.30
37	161	5.60	37	245	5.50	47	257	5.30
47	209	5.60	29	191	5.50	46	237	5.30
32	180	5.60	48	221	5.45	50	263	5.25
54	207	5.60	51	234	5.40	62	264	5.25
40	215	5.65	57	221	5.40	61	273	5.25
65	200	5.65	53	235	5.40	44	302	5.20
56	222	5.60	56	244	5.40	14	280	5.15
56	220	5.60	54	326	5.40	27	275	5.20
59	284	5.60	78	211	5.35			

SHEEP—Were dull and weak. Sales were on a basis of $3.00@4.50 for poor to choice. An inferior lot sold at $2.87½.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,860, making 10,360 for the week, against 9,800 last week; market fair and unchanged; price a little firmer; demand good; exporters took 230 steers to-day, and shipped during the week 3,780 quarters beef. Samuel Brothers, exporters of cattle and sheep and fresh beef, and wholesale slaughterers for the home trade, made an assignment; liabilities, $240,000; nearly every commission salesman here had their paper for amounts ranging from $5,000 to $40,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000, making 26,000 for the week, against 29,650 last week; market steady; 4¼@5⅝c for ordinary to prime sheep; 5¼@6⅜c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts, 9,200, making 28,200 for the week, against 24,400 last week; market quiet; live, 5¾@5⅝c.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 24.—Cattle—Receipts since and including Friday, 3,689 head, or 149 cars through and 95 cars yard; total for the week ending this day, 182 cars through and 217 cars yard, or 6,786 head, against 226 cars and 186 cars, or 7,004 head, the week before; nothing doing in the market to-day.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,370, against 16,830 the week before; Yorkers, $5.40@5.60; Philadelphias, $6.00@6.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,600 head; total for the week, 11,600, against 11,900 the week before; selling, $4.00@5.10.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—Hogs—Strong and higher; Yorkers, $5.15@5.35; butchers', $6.00; Philadelphias, $5.35@5.60.

Cattle—Easier; some sales lower; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.75; feeding steers, $3.55@4.00; Texans and Indians, $2.50@3.60.

Sheep—Easier; butchers', $3.12½@4.37½; shipping muttons, $3.50@4.00.

Receipts—Hogs, 1,500; cattle, 2,400.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—Hogs—Active; common, $4.50@5.00; fair to good light, $5.20@5.45; fair to good packing, $5.25@5.35; butchers', $5.15@5.40; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 1,100.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active and steady. The offerings were rather small, being about 18 cargoes, and 8 or 10 were sold to the city trade. Piece-stuff sold at $7.25@7.50, and strips at $8.00@10.00. The better grades were quoted at $11.00@14.00. Lath were steady at $1.25, and shingles at $1.90@2.15. Sales include cargo schr Lookout, from Cheboygan, 75,000 piece stuff at $7.50.

The yard market continues active and firm. Stocks are broken at many yards, and there is a good deal of trading between dealers. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@31.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	29.00@32.00
First and second clear dressed siding	15.50@16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	23.00@25.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	28.00@31.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	23.00@25.00
Box boards, C	17.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	19.00@20.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@27.00
Common stock boards	11.00@12.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry	
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.00
Fencing do, 16 ft	10.00@11.00
Fencing No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards, 12 feet	9.00@10.00
Common boards, 14 feet	9.50@10.00
Cull boards	6.00@ 7.00
Dimension stuff	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	12.00@18.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	8.50@ 9.00
Pickets, rough and select	9.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	13.00@14.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles "A" standard	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles "A" choice to extra	2.40@ 2.50

Dry shingles 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 69s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 30s; short ribs, 36s; long clear, 35s; short clear 38s 6d; shoulders, 33s; hams, 50s. Lard, 46s 3d. Prime mess beef, 93s; India mess beef, 100s; extra India mess, 110s. Cheese, 61s. Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn steady. MARK LANE—Wheat firm. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—French quieter. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week—55,000@60,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 9d; spring, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 8d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 27s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 46s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard, 46s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—COTTON—Hardening; 6 5-16@7 7-16d; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 9,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California white wheat, average, 12s 8d@12s 11d; club, 12s 10d@13s 3d; spring, 10s 3d@11s; winter, 11s 3d@12s 3d. Corn—Western mixed, 27s 9d@28s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d.

PEAS—Canadian, 40s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45s@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 49s. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Lard—American, 46s 3d. Long clear bacon, 35s; short do, 39s.

CHEESE—American, 62s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 41s.

SPIRITS PETROLEUM—7s 9d; refined do, 12s@12s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—30s 6d@31s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale do, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—27s.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—REFINED PETROLEUM—10¾@11s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 24.—PETROLEUM—36f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat was generally depressed, and quoted 1@2c per bu lower on a moderately active movement for prompt and forward deliveries, leaving off as a rule weak; spring wheat options on earlier dealings are stronger, and wound up tamely: white Western, 4,800 bu at $1.50@1.58; No. 1 Minnesota spring, 8,000 bu, here, and 16,000 bu to arrive from canal, at $1.43; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, 42,000 bu at $1.39@1.40, closing at $1.39; No. 2 Northwest spring, 24,000 bu at $1.38@1.40; No. 2 Chicago spring, 56,000 bu at $1.37@1.39; mainly No. 2 Chicago at $1.37@1.38, closing at $1.37; No. 2 Northwest spring, October, 8,000 bu at $1.31½. Corn quoted ⅛c per bu lower on more urgent offerings, leading to a moderately active business, mostly for prompt delivery; mixed Western, ungraded at 55@58c; yellow Western at 58@60c. Rye quiet but steady. Oats fairly active, with desirable lots of white quoted firm, but most other kinds rather weaker and somewhat irregular; mixed Western, 5,000 bu at 31@35c; white Western, 9,100 bu at 34@44c; No. 2 Chicago, 15,000 bu at 34½c; and 12,000 bu choice do, 35-lb average, at 35c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Fair business in berth freights, chiefly in grain contracts, at generally unchanged rates; in chartering, a moderately active inquiry for tonnage on a firm basis as to rates; for Liverpool, engagements by sail, 16,000 bu grain reported at 9d per 60 lbs; by steam, 1,800 to 2,000 bales cotton, part through freight, at ¼d per lb; 24,000 bu grain at 9d per standard bu; 8,000 bu do at 9d per 60 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Active demand in mess pork for early delivery, mainly for shipping, and prices quoted much higher; sales 1,400 brls mainly at $13.85@13.90; for forward delivery Western mess in moderate request, with September options quoted nominal; October $13.65@13.75; November, $13.60@13.75; seller remainder of the year, $13.65@13.75, with sales of 750 brls October at $13.70@13.75. Cut meats wanted at former rates. Bacon in request, with long-clear quoted up to 7⅝@8c. Western steam lard quite active for early delivery, and again quoted dearer; sales of 1,350 tcs prime at $9.30@9.32½; 200 tcs choice at $9.35; 37 tcs off grade at $9.02½; for forward delivery more active; September option at $9.25@9.30; October, $9.25; November, $9.05; December, $8.90; seller remainder of the year, $8.80; sales of 250 brls September at $9.30; 6,750 tcs October at $9.25@9.30; 750 tcs November at $9.05@9.10; 750 tcs December at $8.90@8.92½; 1,500 tcs seller remainder of the year at $8.87½@8.92½; refined in fair demand; quoted for the Continent at $9.62½.

TALLOW—Moderately active at $7.81¼@7.91¼ for prime to strictly choice; sales of 135,000 lbs in lots at quoted rates; 400 brls to arrive on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw in slack demand and weak; quoted on a basis of 8@8⅛c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in moderate demand, with cut loaf 11⅝@11¾c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.14, with $1.13½ bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—COTTON—Firm; 11⅜@11½c; futures barely steady; September, 11.33@11.34c; October, 11.29@11.28c; November, 11.15@11.16c; December, 11.14@11.15c; January, 11.23c; February, 11.35@11.36c; March, 11.51@11.52c; April, 11.63@11.65c; May, 11.79@11.80c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 20,000 brls. Rye flour steady; $4.50@4.80.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.65@2.95.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 26,000 bu; slightly in buyers' favor; moderate trade; ungraded spring, $1.35@1.40; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.38@1.40; white Western, $1.50; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.37@1.39; No. 1 Minnesota spring, $1.43; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.39@1.40; No. 2 winter, $1.49@1.51. Rye dull and drooping; Western, 70c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 283,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 56@58c; steam mixed, 56½@57c; high mixed, 57½@58c; yellow Western, 58@60c. Oats unchanged; receipts, [illegible].

HAY—Heavy; shipping, 55@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining, 8⅛@8⅜c; prime, 8⅝c; refined steady; grocery in fair demand; refining quiet. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Higher; more active; crude, 9c; refined, 15½@15¾c.

TALLOW—Steady; 7 13-16c.

RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Easier; 34@34½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 19½@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand; new mess, $13.85@13.90. Beef quiet. Western long clear middles scarce and firm; 7⅝@8c. Lard—Demand active; prime steam, $9.30@9.35.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 12@21c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 7½@12½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.13@1.14.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Good demand; tending upward; superfine, $4.75; XX, $5.00@5.25; XXX, $5.25@5.75; high grades, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; firm; 60@70c. Oats in fair demand; firm; 35c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and firm; held at $2.50.

HAY—Quiet and firm; prime, $16.00; choice, $18.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; held at $14.50. Lard quiet and steady; tierce, 9⅝@9¾c; keg, 10@10½c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, packed, 6¾c. Bacon strong and higher; 7¾c; 9¼c; 9½c. Sugar-cured hams firmer; 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.05@1.11.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand; firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17½@21c in gold. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to fully fair, 7¼@7⅜c; common to good common, 7@8c; prime, 9½c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 5½@6½c.

BRAN—Scarce; firm; 80@85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash held at $1.37; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1.36; extra do held at $1.40; amber Michigan, spot, September, $1.32; October, $1.31½; No. 2 red winter, spot, September, $1.32; October, $1.25; [illegible]. No. 2 red Wabash held at $1.25; rejected and Michigan, [illegible]; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.30; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, $1.30. Corn dull; high mixed, spot, 46¼c; No. 2, spot, 46⅛c; October, 46¾c; November, 46½c; rejected, 45½c; damaged, 45c. Oats—No. 2, [illegible]; No. 2 white, 28c; rejected, 24c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,200 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 24—p. m.—GRAIN—Closes with wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.37; amber Michigan, spot, $1.31⅛; October, $1.26¼; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.32¼@1.33; October, $1.30; No. 3 red, $1.19¼; rejected, $1.06@1.07. Corn dull; No. 2, October, 46⅛c; high mixed, 46c; rejected, 46c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—COTTON—Strong; held above buyers' views; middling, 11c.

FLOUR—Buyers and sellers apart; tendency lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 red fall, $1.33 September; No. 3 do, $1.23 cash; $1.18@1.19½ October; $1.18¼ November. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 43c cash; 41½@42¼c October. Oats easier; No. 2, 26¼c cash and October. Rye quiet at 55c. Barley weak; little doing; strictly choice Minnesota and Wisconsin, 85c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $13.50@13.75. Lard higher; $8.85 asked; $9.00 bid for winter. Bulk meats higher at [illegible]. Bacon higher at [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 74,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 20,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; yellow, 59@60c; mixed, 58@58½c. Oats steady; mixed, 32@34c; white do, 36@38c. Rye dull at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western Reserve, 22@24c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western fancy, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 19@20c.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; refined, 15½c bid; crude, 9½c.

WHISKY—$1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Firm and quiet; business restricted by firmness of holders; Western super, $3.75@5.00; extra, $5.00@6.00; family, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western irregular and excited; Western steamer, $1.36; No. 2 Western red, spot, $1.37; September, $1.36; October, $1.38. Corn—Western lower; spot, 58¼c; September, 58¾c; October, 58⅞c; November, 58½c; steamer, 56c. Oats steady and firm; [illegible]. Rye steady and firm; [illegible].

HAY—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher; pork, $14.25. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 8c; packed, [illegible]. Bacon, shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard, [illegible].

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24.—COTTON—Quiet but firm; middlings, 11c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; family, $6.25@6.40.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower to sell; amber and white, $1.30@1.38; red, [illegible]. Corn dull and easier; mixed, 46c. Oats in good demand at full prices; mixed, 26@28c. Rye easier at [illegible]. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.50. Prime steam lard held at $8.87½@9.00. Bulk meats in good demand and higher; 6¼c; 7¾c; short clear, 8c. Bacon higher; 7½c; 9c; 9½c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady at $1.06.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—COTTON—Firmer; 11c.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand. Corn in fair demand; white, 54c; mixed, 48c. Oats in fair demand; white, 30c; mixed, 31c.

HAY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.25. Bulk meats firmer, but not quotably higher. Bacon steady; $7.00; [illegible]. Sugar-cured hams quiet and unchanged at $11.50.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.08.

BAGGING—Quiet; 12½c.

TOBACCO—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet; less firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.15¼; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.15¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.15¼; September, $1.15¼; October, $1.08¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.09. Corn dull and easier; No. 2, 42c. Oats easier; No. 2, 23½c. Rye in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; fair demand; No. 2 spring, 64@64½c; October, 66c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 244,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 258,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Fancy, $6.75@7.25; family, $6.00@6.50; low grades, $3.00@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2, $1.28@1.30. Corn, [illegible]. Rye, 55c. Oats, 23@25c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk Meats—Clear rib sides, 7¼c; shoulders, 6@6½c; hams, 10½@10¾c. Lard—Steam, [illegible]; kettle, 9¼@9½c.

HOGS—$5.00@5.30; receipts, 1,400; shipments, [illegible].

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed and yellow, 62@65c. Oats—No. 1 and extra white, 44@48c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 39@43c; white No. 2 mixed, 36@37c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.35; white State, $1.50. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Sept. 24.—HIGHWINES—Firm; $1.07½; no sales reported.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The package to-day in staple cotton and woolen goods was quiet. Prints were moving slowly. Ginghams were in brisk demand. Dress goods, shawls, and skirts were in fair request. Low grade all wool cassimeres were in fair demand. Foreign goods were fairly active.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—PETROLEUM—Market very firm; standard white, 110 test, 12¾c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—PETROLEUM—Firm and prices advanced; crude, $2.47½@2.50 at Parker's, immediate shipments; refined, 15¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 24.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 32c.

Jumping on Babies at a Camp-Meeting.

Lancaster (Va.) Ledger.

We are credibly informed, though without details, that on Sunday last three infant negro children were killed at the negro camp-meeting at Steele Hill, in Upper Lancaster, by being stamped and rolled upon by shouting women. Strange to say, too, these tragic proceedings took place not under the arbor where the main crowd was gathered, but off a little way in tents, no two deaths occurring in the same tent either. These circumstances throw around this extraordinary occurrence a horrible suspicion of murder under the guise of religion. As far as we have particulars, it appears that a number of women were carried from the arbor to the tents in a very excited state, and that, after being placed in the tents where the children were, these tragic scenes were enacted. Later information states that two of the children were killed almost instantly, while the third is alive, but with its back broken and many other bodily injuries, and is expected to die. This place, Steele Hill, was the scene of some ugly rioting during a camp-meeting there one year ago, and we think it is now time for some legal proceedings to be instituted against somebody.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Green Lake Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
*b*Lake Geneva Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 4:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex	† 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	† 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Expr's for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe. and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 8:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 6:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted ... 9 a. m.

Saturday's boat don't go until ... 8 p. m.

Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted ... 7 p. m.

For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m.

For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m., Sunday excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.

For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday ... 7 p. m.

Office and docks foot Michigan-av.

CRUSHED.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

taking certain pieces of real estate which had been acquired by the bank, having them appraised at a valuation considerably above the sum for which the bank acquired them, and calling the difference the surplus fund. But the depreciation in the value of this property has been so great that this surplus has disappeared.

CALUMET.

From 1872 until the time of the July panic, the Fidelity ran along unquestioned. It went through the panic of 1873 without difficulty. Its President, the controlling spirit, had always the reputation of being an exceedingly cautious, careful, conservative man. It was not believed of him that he could be caught by any of those traps which some other bankers did not avoid. Of some things he did steer clear. He has none of Sam Walker's paper, none of Mr. Honore's; but he was not equally fortunate in avoiding certain other baits for the unwary.

Soon after the passage of the act of 1869, which created the South Parks, he, with some others, bought a lot of land in Sec. 31, 15, at the pretty fair price of $100 an acre. This land lies about midway between the South Parks and South Chicago. Some of his associates sub-divided their property and sold it for as high as $1,000 an acre. He held on to his allotment, which was forty acres, until the flush times had passed; and then he would not sell because he believed in a revival of values down there. He was also one of those originally interested in the

CALUMET & CHICAGO CANAL & DOCK COMPANY.

A large allotment of stock was made to him soon after the charter was obtained, and on this he paid, as did the others, 2½ per cent per share, his proportion amounting to perhaps $50. Subsequently, when the reorganization took place, the stock was all turned over to O. S. Hough as Trustee; and on the new deal Mr. Haines got ten shares of paid-up stock. He never took any part in the management of the organization, but had, it is believed, considerable faith in the enterprise and in the future of South Chicago. It was owing to this that he was led into making loans in that section.

HE BELIEVED IN CALUMET.

A man who puts his foot in that marshy region is apt, if he don't step back quickly, to get stuck in the mire, and, finally, to be swallowed up in the morass; and Mr. Haines was no exception to that rule. He listened to the eloquence of Col. Bowen, and he went in. In this, however, he was excusable, for along in 1872, '3, and '4, the future of that region seemed bright, and many men of great shrewdness and common sense believed that the owners of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company were to be the millionaires of the West. This belief, which led Spencer on to his ruin, had much to do with the mishaps of Mr. Haines. His heavier investments in that region began July 1, 1875, when he loaned $30,000 to Col. Bowen on a lot of property in Sect. 24 and 14, Town 37, Range 14. Col. Bowen made out a number of notes payable to his own order, which were indorsed over in blank. These were secured by a trust-deed on the above-mentioned property, E. M. Haines, brother of the President of the bank, being Trustee. A little further on, to wit: on the 25th of the same month, another loan of $12,000 was made to Col. Bowen, E. M. Haines being again Trustee. It was secured by a mortgage on a lot more of Col. Bowen's Calumet property. This was a second mortgage, and in order to better secure this there were made two other mortgages early in 1875, one for $17,500 and another for $3,500, all secured by mortgages on Calumet property. These have all been released.

Then July 1, 1875, came the great investment. Then Bowen borrowed of Haines $100,000, giving 200 bonds for $500 each payable in five years at 10 per cent. These bonds were secured by all the remainder of Bowen's property, consisting of blocks in the Irondale, Wildwood, and Riverdale Subdivisions the S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 24, 37, 14; the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, 37, 14; of the S. ½ of the N. W. ¼ and the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 2, 36, 14; of the N. E. fr. ¼ of Sec. 27, 37, 14; of a third of the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 37, 15; of a third of the S. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 37, 15; and of some property in Thornton and elsewhere.

One installment of the semi-annual interest—$10,000—was paid in advance, and when the next came due, Jan. 1, 1876, it was defaulted. At this time there was a quarrel between E. M. Haines and his brother, owing, it is alleged, to a legal bill for about $20,000 sent in to the bank by the former. The result was that E. M. Haines relinquished his position as Trustee, making a release to George M. Gage. Under the terms of the deed the property was sold at the door of the Fidelity, and was bought in by the bank. The land amounts to 560 acres or so, and at the time of the loan was valued at about $300,000 or more. Present value, it has none, owing to the depressed condition of the real-estate market. There was an impression at the time this loan was made that it was not for the bank, but was an investment for other parties. That, however, appears to have been a mistake.

It is believed that Mr. Haines also holds $5,500 shares of the common stock of the Canal & Dock Company. This stock has now no value, but, since it cost Mr. Haines nothing, or next to nothing, it can hardly be called an impairment.

In addition to these heavy transactions, there were some quite small ones. There was a loan of perhaps $8,000 to Bohland & Sullivan, contractors, who built a block of houses in South Chicago near the depot. This is believed to be a fair loan. There was also a smaller one of $1,500 on a hotel a little south of there. These various small loans possibly aggregate $15,000, but they cut no figure as compared with the ones to Col. Bowen.

THE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

In 1873 the above-named corporation was organized in order to build the Illinois River Road, which ran from Joliet to Streator, and which was subsequently gobbled by the Alton. In 1875—August—the Company went into bankruptcy, and is at present in the hands of Bulkley, ex-employe of the State Savings. Through some of the officers of the Company the Fidelity got stock in an amount somewhere between $24,000 and $45,000, the bank taking as security bonds of the Construction Company, which are utterly worthless. The fuller facts regarding this transaction will be found elsewhere.

It is also pretty certain that Mr. Haines advanced money—amount not known—to a small savings bank to keep it running. It was advanced for the same reason that Spencer helped Myers,—because the failure of one institution would react on all the others.

THE "POST AND MAIL."

About the last of his loans was one to the *Post and Mail* corporation. From a document on file in the Recorder's office it appears that, in consideration of the sum of $45,000, the *Post and Mail* Printing Company conveys to Arnold Tripp as Trustee all the fixtures, furniture, tools, implements, and machinery in the building occupied by the *Post and Mail* Printing Company; also the franchises of the *Post and Mail* Company, granted to that corporation by the act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois of Feb. 25, 1867; also, the exclusive right to publish the Chicago *Post* with any variation of such name, together with all rights which the *Post and Mail* Printing Company now has in regard to said newspaper, and also all benefits, patronage, or good-will accruing to it. But the party of the first part stipulates that no change shall be made in the newspaper's name without the consent of the party of the second part; and no action will be taken by the party of the first part to interfere with the complete transfer of all rights of membership in the Western Associated Press. This $45,000 is represented by forty-five promissory notes for $1,000 each, payable two years from date, made payable to the *Post and Mail* Printing Company or order, and by it indorsed, drawing interest at the rate of 10 per cent, payable semi-annually. The party of the second part has, in case of default of payment of principal or interest, right to enter upon the premises and take possession of and sell all the goods after giving due notice by publication. Harlow P. Smith is made successor in trust.

This document is signed for the *Post and Mail* Company by George W. McMullen, President, and O. A. Willard, Secretary; and is acknowledged before George A. Meech on the 25th of August, 1877.

Appended to it is a schedule itemizing the property in the establishment, specifying that in the editorial rooms, counting-room, business-manager's room, press-room, and news-room, and covering everything in a tangible form possessed by the Company.

The Fidelity, however, did not advance all the money. It is believed that it is interested to the extent of only $8,000 in the loan, though some who profess to be well-informed put it at $15,000.

HOOLEY'S.

During 1873 he had made loans amounting to about $30,000 to R. M. Hooley on his theatre, and in February of the following year these loans and some previous ones made to Hooley by Quinlan were consolidated. All these incumbrances amounted to $65,000, and to these were added $3,500 of accrued interest, making a total of $68,500 which the Fidelity loaned upon the building. This was to be paid off at the rate of $15,000 a year. The Fidelity was to put a man in the box-office, who was to collect the receipts, and thus provide for the faithful performance of the contract. This was done for some time, and quite an amount must have been collected, though how much is unknown. Subsequent to this, came Hooley's bankruptcy and infinite troubles and obligations, the result of which was that the Fidelity got neither its principal nor its interest, so that it is now alleged that the amount due to it, including back interest, aggregates about $100,000. Part of this, of course, is gone. The building, according to Mr. McVicker's estimate, is probably fairly worth $70,000. That is, if a person were to buy it for that, it would pay him a reasonable interest on his money.

THE RUN BEGINS.

THE FIRST STAGES.

When the assault began upon the State Savings Institution in July it spread in a day or two to the Fidelity, either because that was so near, or because doubts were entertained concerning its entire solvency. That run lasted for a few days before the enforcement of the sixty-day rule was decided upon. Soon after it was put into practice the riots came, and the excitement apparently dropped. There was still, however, a constant drain upon the resources of the bank. At first Mr. Haines had thought that he could kill the thing by paying out when people came for their money. But he soon found that this would not do, and was driven to the adoption of restrictive measures. He concluded that the run would be apt to keep up for some time, and therefore set himself to work to convert what stuff he had available into money.

HIS STATEMENT OF JUNE 30

of this year was as follows:

RESOURCES.		
Cash and exchange	$341,222	
Government bonds, cost	279,432	
State of Illinois, City of Chicago, and other bonds	50,061	
		$ 670,716
Demand loans secured by collaterals		234,848
Time loans secured by collaterals		438,748
First-mortgage loans on real estate		606,342
Revenue stamps		2,003
Real estate		102,000
Bank and Depository building		85,877
Property account, including fixtures		18,435
Safe-deposit vaults		121,520
		$2,280,511
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$ 200,000
Surplus		100,000
Profit and loss		3,446
Due depositors		1,977,064
		$2,280,511

From this it appears that he had $670,716 in cash and bonds, which was immediately available. But he had also

CONSIDERABLE COMMERCIAL BUSINESS

to take care of. He had always persisted in running this branch, and claimed at one time that it amounted to $400,000 or $500,000. This, however, is probably exaggerated. It doubtless did amount to about $160,000.

Immediately prior to the suspension of the State Savings, Mr. Haines was the person to whom Mr. Spencer turned for aid in his troubles. Mr. Haines appears to have been firmly persuaded at that time of the solvency and the honesty of Mr. Spencer. He visited a number of banks to see if he could get aid for him, and on the Saturday preceding the assignment was apparently convinced that arrangements had been made by which loans could be obtained from the banks, and Mr. Spencer tided over; at least he so told the reporters. He felt and said that the bursting of the State Savings would cause an immediate run upon his own establishment, and that the safety of one concern depended to a considerable extent upon the continuance of the other. The smash-up of the State did cause an immediate run upon the Fidelity. The first pressure upon him was to take care of this commercial business, and that took out at one sweep something like $160,000.

Although each depositor was allowed but a small amount, and the thirty and sixty-day notice rule was enforced, yet the drain was a severe one, and Mr. Haines began looking around to the other banks for aid and comfort. At his suggestion a gentleman of admitted capacity connected with one of the city banks, looked at and

RAN CURSORILY OVER MR. HAINES' BOOKS,

spending about an hour and a half in the operation. The rough schedule which he then made out was as follows:

ASSETS.		
Bank building and real estate		$ 319,000
Five hundred and sixty acres Calumet lands		160,000
Other real estate and real estate foreclosures		112,500
Slow mortgages and suspended paper (not bad)—about		500,000
Cash on hand		120,000
Convertible within sixty days—about		400,000
Bad and worthless paper, including Chicago Construction bonds		125,000
		$1,736,500
LIABILITIES.		
Depositors	$1,500,000	
Capital and surplus	300,000	1,800,000

He said to Mr. Haines that on this showing there was really nothing on which other banks could lend him any money; and he advised him, as the wisest thing that he could do, to either have a Receiver appointed at once or to liquidate the affairs of the bank himself. If he adopted the latter course the best thing to do was to take his largest depositors, of whom there were about 900, representing, perhaps, half the deposits, and see if he could not pay them off to a certain extent in land. He had those 560 acres of Calumet property which he could plot and work off in this way to settle the claims against him. Then the smaller depositors, the $25, $50, $100, and $200 people, could be paid off gradually as he realized upon his slow mortgages, suspended paper, and time loans. This suggestion, however, in regard to the disposition of the claims of the large depositors was not met with favor by Mr. Haines. Two or three persons called on him, their claims amounting to perhaps $3,000 or $5,000 apiece, and offered to take either good mortgages in settlement or part mortgage and part cash, but he declined to deal with them.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SUSPENSION OF THE STATE SAVINGS

Mr. Haines had hopes that he would pull through. He believed that John Wentworth, and perhaps others, would come to his aid, and Mr. Wentworth, in a certain way, did what he could for Mr. Haines. He expressed the belief occasionally that Haines would pull through, and did what be could to shield him from any attacks of irritated depositors in Spencer's institution. Mr. Wentworth was caught once, but extricated himself very prettily. It was at the first meeting of the State Savings depositors. He was talking away, and asked the crowd who was responsible for the defeat of the law providing for an examination of savings banks. His intention was to answer the question himself with "Spencer," but while he had his mouth puckered up for the reply, somebody who was sitting on the platform got ahead of him and sang out "John C. Haines." This was not at all what Mr. Wentworth wanted, and he shut down on his interrupter by the remark, "Never mind that, let us go on with business." But when it came to the pinch, and Mr. Haines did need help,

MR. WENTWORTH DIDN'T GIVE IT.

Not only that, but Mr. Haines held him responsible to a great extent for the continuance of the run on his institution. Mr. Wentworth was the ruling spirit of the Creditors' Committee which began the examination of the State Savings. Mr. Haines believed that the talk of that Committee, and its perpetual stirring up of the subject of fraud, did a great deal to keep alive the excitement which was affecting him so injuriously; and he even went so far as to express the opinion that Mr. Wentworth would be perfectly willing to have pretty nearly every banking institution in Chicago smash, so that he could thereby ride into prominence or office on a tide of popular indignation and bankruptcy.

EXAMINING SAVINGS BANKS.

At the sessions of the present and the preceding Legislature efforts were made by various persons, and chief among them Mr. L. B. Sidway, of the Illinois Loan & Trust Company, to secure the enactment of a law providing for an examination or State supervision of savings banks, similar in its general features to the control at present exercised over insurance companies. In the preceding Legislature Mr. E. M. Haines, of Lake, a brother of Mr. John C. Haines, was Speaker of the House, and Mr. John C. Haines was a member of the Senate, which position he retained during the last Legislature. Owing, to a great degree, to the control which the Speaker could exercise over legislation by the appointment of the standing committees, etc., the effort to secure the enactment of a Savings Supervision act was foiled two years ago, and a renewed attempt made last winter was defeated on account, in part, of the influence of Mr. Spencer, and in part, it is claimed, by Mr. Haines. Whether the latter gentleman was responsible or not, he was held responsible, and this created much feeling against him, which had a great deal to do with the persistency of the run upon his bank.

Soon after Spencer's failure

A PROPOSITION WAS MADE

to him by a man to quietly take $100,000 of the bank's funds and use it in the purchase of bank books for the benefit of the institution. This would do good in two ways: The bank would be relieved to the extent of the discount on each book, and the value of the books would be gradually appreciated, so that perhaps the run might stop; that is, they would start in by offering, say, 60 cents on the dollar. Then there would be a little quiet competition, and the price would go up to 70, 80, 90, and so on until the depositors would refuse to sell, thinking that the institution was perfectly sound, and that they were simply being shaved by speculators. This proposition, however, Mr. Haines declined to accept on any terms whatever.

ON THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER

Mr. Haines had a couple of gentlemen over in his bank, and talked the matter over with them. He showed them his assets, the character of which they did not fully understand, and they came to the conclusion that he was in a very fair condition, and so expressed themselves on the street. During that same week he had called around upon two or three bankers and asked them in a general way if they thought he could get accommodation from them. They said certainly if he could put up good collaterals. On the 10th, however, the run apparently subsided. Instead of forty to seventy people in the bank, there were only about four at a time; and he sent around word to the bankers with whom he had conversed to the effect that he believed he could pull through, and should not require any assistance.

But at a time subsequent to this inspection referred to above, Mr. Haines became convinced that

HE COULD NOT PULL THROUGH;

and he was satisfied that his career as a savings-banker in Chicago was over. For that reason he enforced the regulations in the existing by-laws, and also had them so amended as to provide for the payment of deposits only at the rate of 10 per cent a month after the expiration of the sixty-day notice. He desired to be his own Receiver, to liquidate his own assets. It made no difference to him what degree of public irritation might be caused, because he had no intention of continuing in the banking business, and no desire so to act as to secure a continuance of patronage. His only object was to fight off, and to gain time. He believed that, by the aid of the law's delay, he might be able to protract matters until he could finally settle with his depositors. He believed that, if an application were made for a Receiver, there could be an appeal to the Supreme Court, and that the matter could be warded off from term to term until he had practically closed up his accounts with his creditors.

The papers and the depositors become so severe, however, the

DEMAND FOR A COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION

was so urgent that he and the Directors at last acceded to it, and they sent around the same gentleman who had previously visited the banks for the purpose of asking the various bankers to come in and look over his assets. This was on the 22d of September. They all declined, however, giving various reasons. One said that he was too busy with his own affairs to spare the time which would be necessary for a thorough examination. Another pleaded ignorance of the value of real-estate securities, which constituted so large a part of the bank's assets. And another, the gentleman who had made the previous examination, flatly refused to have anything at all to do with the Fidelity, stating that he had given his advice to Mr. Haines, and that he saw no reason to change. He would not in any way or form be connected with the institution, which he did not believe could survive a week.

During the week the lawyers were preparing for an onslaught, and it became evident that the days of the institution were numbered. It was known that half a dozen lawyers were drawing up bills for the appointment of a Receiver, and it was only a question of time when one of them would step into court. It had been thought possible that the proceedings might be delayed until the bank began paying out 10 per cent a month under its amended by-laws, but the pressure was too great, and yesterday morning Mr. Dexter got the start of the other attorneys who were preparing for an onslaught, and filed his bill, as stated elsewhere.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

C. N. HOLDEN.

"What do you know about the Fidelity Savings Bank's getting loaded up with $40,000 worth of the Chicago Railway Construction Company's bonds?" was what a reporter asked Mr. C. N. Holden the other day, while investigating the subject of the Fidelity's investments.

"I did'nt know that Haines had so many of them," was the reply.

"Do you know how he got them,—what the negotiations were, and who conducted them?"

"Well, I know that Whipple and Alex McDonald managed the Company. Sidney P. Walker was also a stockholder, and had some $10,000 worth of the bonds. I had $20,000 of them myself, but have never realized anything on them. In fact, they haven't been good for anything for a year or more. I believe Haines got them through Walker, who borrowed some money of Haines and gave him these bonds. I supposed Walker had $10,00 of the bonds. He may have had more, or less, but I don't think he had any $40,000 worth of them George K. Clark, the President of the old Globe Insurance Company, had some of the bonds, as well as Rodney M. Whipple, Alex McDonald, the Peck boys, Mortimer A. Frisbie, and others. Now, if the Fidelity has any of this worthless stuff, it must have got it through Walker or Clark, or both, as much as two or two and a half years ago."

"Tell me something about the career of this wonderful Construction Company!"

"It was organized here by Whipple, Clark, and others for the purpose of building a railroad from here to the coal fields below Joliet. C. C. P. Holden got their charter through the Legislature for them. The road was to be known as the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad. Their plans were on a magnificent scale. They were to buy coal-lands, build villages along the line of the route, and everybody who had any connection with the Company was to make a big thing out of it. Nearly everybody was enthusiastic, and could see 'millions in it.' I got into it pretty deeply myself. Well, they went to work and commenced building at Joliet. They built to the Kankakee River, put up a bridge at that point, contracted for several thousand acres of coal land, and went on until they got the road built and run into Coalville. Then they became embarrassed. They had been running on high-pressure, and the crash came. Greatly embarrassed, they sold out to the Chicago & Alton Road, which, it was supposed, would guarantee their bonds. But they didn't. Now as to these bonds: There are two kinds,—the Construction Company's bonds and the bonds of the Illinois River Railroad Company. I am speaking of the latter,—the bonds of the Railroad Company issued by the Construction Company. The bonds of the road were then considered the better investment, but there's no difference between the two kinds of bonds now. They are equally valuable, or, rather, equally worthless. I think if Haines has any, he has the railroad bonds, but that is immaterial, for he'll probably never get a cent for them. When the thing was 'booming,' so to speak, I sold some of the bonds for a third party for something between 50 and 60 cents, putting an equal amount of the stock with the bonds. I was offered that for my own share,—$20,000 worth,—but refused it. I certainly wish now I had taken it. But then the thing looked as if they would put the road through and the enterprise would be a big success. When Haines took these bonds, if he took them at the time I think he did, while they were not big security, there was a market price for them, that is, as regards this market. Well, he was taken in like the rest of us. Too bad, ain't it, that we can't always see a little further ahead!"

And Mr. Holden thought with sadness on the $20,000 investment which had yielded nought but worthless paper.

M. D. BUCHANAN.

Pursuing his inquiries, the reporter was directed unto Mr. M. D. Buchanan, who, it was said, knew all about the Construction Company's affairs, and could tell how Haines became saddled with their bonds. Mr. Buchanan was found in his comfortable home at 102 Ashland avenue, and received the reporter with a smile, a cigar, and a promise to tell him all he could about the matter.

"Let me see," said he, taking a card from his case, upon which he proceeded to figure away with great energy for a few minutes. "I have it now. The Fidelity has $15,000 of second mortgage bonds of the Illinois River Railroad Company. Although on their face they appear to be first-mortgage bonds, yet as a matter of fact they are not, and for this reason: the issue embraces $1,000,000. The first $700,000 were guaranteed, or rather the interest was, by the Chicago & Alton Railroad. This $700,000 worth of bonds is of course a preferred lien, which makes the others, including these $15,000, good for nothing."

"Have they anything else equally valuable?"

"They have $27,500 of orders for bonds. They were formerly held by Sidney P. Walker, and I suppose they have them now."

"How did they come into Haines' possession?"

"He loaned money to the Construction Company and took the bonds."

"Do you know anything about their having a note of Alex McDonald's, indorsed by Jesse O. Norton, for $5,000?"

"I don't know it in just that way, but I know that McDonald has been figuring with Haines for some time and trying to settle his matters up some way or other. Haines may have his note for that amount."

"Were you interested in this Construction Company?"

"I had no connection with it except as a creditor. In that capacity I investigated matters and found they had stolen everything they could get their hands on that was worth stealing. I believe I am no fool in business matters, particularly investments, but I admit that I was bamboozled into this thing. After finding it out, I got a Receiver appointed, and subsequently got my money, the other creditors coming in and paying the claim that I represented."

"HOW DID YOU FIND OUT

that Haines had this worthless stuff?"

"When the matter came up in the courts I had to look up the figures. Ninety thousand dollars' worth of the bonds couldn't be accounted for. After a good deal of pettifogging and cross-examination, we found that $15,000 of the bonds were in the Fidelity."

"How did Haines come to make such a miserable investment?"

"Well, it came about after this fashion: The Globe Insurance Company—in other words, George K. Clark and Sidney P. Walker—were doing business with the Fidelity, where they kept an account. These gentlemen were also stockholders in the Construction Company. Stock was taken by the Globe, although it stood in their name. Through that channel they reached Haines. Just who made the negotiations I don't know. The bonds are simply evidences of indebtedness against the Illinois River Railroad Company, and are not worth the paper they're written on."

As Mr. Buchanan seemed to be rather a knowing one, the reporter asked him if he was familiar with any other investments Mr. Haines had made.

"Well," said the gentleman, "he invested rather largely, it is said, in Bowers' frog-ponds down at Calumet. Just how much he stuck there I don't know. But

ABOUT THE SILLIEST THING HE HAS DONE

that I have any knowledge of is in connection with a certain small savings institution. Haines started out a short time ago to keep this one-horse institution from failing."

"Why should he do that? What earthly connection is there between him and it?"

"Haines thought if it failed, the failure would get up a big run, and he went in and tried to help them out, just as Spencer worked the same scheme with Sydney Myers. Before he gets through with this little venture, he or his bank will have sunk some $75,000 or $100,000 in it. The concern leased the ground on which they are located, with the privilege of buying, for $42,500. They were to pay him 9 per cent semi-annually, and taxes, until such time as they paid him $15,000 of the principal. In that event the owner was to give them a conveyance of the property and take the security back. They consented to put up a building that would cost $25,000. Well, they put it up two years ago; they called me in and asked my advice and assistance. By their own figuring they showed that the building and the interest they had paid on the purchase money, and taxes, and fixtures, and losses in the business, had caused a shortage of $70,000, counting the building as nothing, which practically would not give the depositors anything, as it stood on somebody's else ground. Now, Haines has undertook to liquidate this bank. Whenever it got on bare ground, and deposits didn't come in as fast as money went out, Haines turned over the money. Then the old lease has been canceled, and a new one, identical with the old one except that it runs to John C. Haines, has been executed. Now, no man in his senses would pay over $25,000 for the building, lease and all."

And that was all Mr. Buchanan had to say about Mr. Haines' unfortunate investments.

SIDNEY P. WALKER'S

name has by this time become familiar to those who have kept up with the foregoing. With a desire to get at his knowledge of these matters, a reporter was detailed to hunt him up and get his story. It is as follows:

"The Fidelity has $15,000 of this Construction Company's bonds. That I know, for Haines and I have spoken about it, I might say dozens of times. Then he has a note of Alexander McDonald's for $5,000, indorsed by the late Jesse O. Norton. But whether the bonds were left with Haines as collaterals, or were an independent matter, I don't know."

"Didn't Haines get some of these bonds from you?"

"Mr. Haines loaned me some money on some of the stock, which was really orders for bonds to the amount of $9,500. Besides these, I gave Haines, when I settled up with him, my equity in a house and lot on Wabash avenue as additional security in my matters."

"What kind of bonds are those which Haines has?"

"They are bonds of the first issue, but on account of the long litigation between the Construction Company and the Peck boys their value is uncertain. The Illinois River Railroad Company, if not in bankruptcy, only awaits Judge Blodgett's decision to put it there, and the bonds will probably never be worth anything."

"How did you come to go into the thing, and to what extent were you stuck?"

"I bought some $20,000 in the railroad company's bonds and stocks and orders for the bonds. Mr. Clark believed it was a good investment, and I trusted entirely to him and went in."

"Then Haines only has $15,000 of bonds, that you know of, those orders for $9,500 worth of bonds, and the note of McDonald's for $5,000?"

"That is all that I know of. Some of the bonds were guaranteed, but I don't believe the $15,000 were."

"Is it not not a fact, now, that Haines was induced to take this stuff through the Globe Insurance Company, and that he got $27,500 of orders in the same way?"

"Clark had $27,500 in orders. They belonged to the Globe at one time, but were afterwards in Clark's name, but I don't think Haines got any of them. The Globe's account with Haines was as straight as a string. We paid him all we owed him by making a loan elsewhere. I never persuaded him to take any of these bonds, and nothing ever came from the Globe Insurance Company in that way."

"What is that McDonald note worth?"

"It has the indorsement of Jesse O. Norton, and his estate is supposed to be good for it."

"Are those orders for bonds worth anything?"

"No, I suppose not. The road got to a point where it couldn't issue any more bonds, and I suppose the orders are worthless."

AN EFFORT WAS ALSO MADE

to see the other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in these transactions, but they had all moved away or were out of town. Alex McDonald, for instance, now makes his headquarters in New York. His family, it will be remembered, have recently been living at the Hyde Park Hotel, where they were burned out. Mortimore A. Frisbie, an ex-insurance agent here, is also in New York. Rodney M. Whipple, whom people seem to regard as the man who had the most to do with the Construction Company, and who is said to have made all that was to be made of it, was out of town, and George K. Clark left yesterday morning for Colorado.

OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

THE STATE.

TRANSFER TO RECEIVER OTIS.

The only item of interest in regard to the State Savings Institution yesterday was the legal transfer of the property and assets from Abner Taylor to Judge Otis. This was effected during the afternoon in Judge Williams' Court, and was merely formal. At the time appointed there were present Messrs. L. B. Otis, J. L. High, Sidney Smith, and E. Howard.

Mr. Smith said that he understood from Mr. Howard, who represents Col. Taylor (now sick in bed), that he (Howard) had turned over to Receiver Otis everything of value received by George L. Bulkley. Judge Otis and his counsel were fully satisfied that everything had been transferred, and that nothing had been kept back. It had been suggested that Mr. Howard should be sworn as to the facts, and the Court could then enter an order accordingly.

Mr. High suggested that Mr. Taylor should file a formal reply, in which case the Court could make a formal order.

Judge Williams ordered that Mr. Howard should be sworn, and Mr. High asked that a short-hand reporter should be sent for, in order that the testimony might be preserved.

Judge Otis then rose and stated that he only knew that he had received the property as per schedule.

Mr. Howard was then examined by Mr. Smith. He swore that he got possession of the bank on Aug. 28, and that (with the exception of the $1,600 that had been ordered by the court to be paid out) everything had been turned over to the Receiver.

The Court said that the explanation was entirely satisfactory, and that there was no necessity for any formal order. The testimony of Mr. Howard would be made of record.

THE LAW OF OFFSETS.

The Receiver of the State Savings Institution, L. B. Otis, filed a petition yesterday setting out that among the assets which have come to his hands and various notes and obligations of debtors of the bank, who also hold deposits in the institution, and claim the right to set off their deposits against their debts. In some cases a debtor claims the right to set off his wife's account in the bank against his indebtedness thereto, and in other cases, one of several joint debtors asks to have his individual account set off against the joint indebtedness. The Receiver was advised that only in cases where the deposit-account was in the debtor's name could it be used as an offset to his debt.

After reading the petition, Judge Williams entered the following order:

It is ordered that in all cases where a debtor to said State Savings Institution at the date of said Receiver's appointment, to wit: the 18th day of September inst., also had a deposit in said institution in his or her name and subject to his or her order, the debt to the bank and the set off claimed by reason of such deposit being between the same persons, and in the same capacity, the said Receiver do allow such set offs, but that he disallow them in all other cases unless leave of Court be first had and obtained.

This gives debtors a chance to set off the amount they have borrowed from the bank against their bank accounts, but effectually cuts off any speculation in buying up bank-books, and offsetting them against debts either for stock or on mortgages.

INDICTED.

The long-looked for indictments against the State Savings' officials were returned into Court yesterday. Spencer, Bulkley, and Guild now stand indicted for the embezzlement of $700,-000. What the indictments will amount to so far as the apprehension and punishment of the indicted is concerned, remains to be seen. Spencer is certainly out of reach of the law, but the other two may not be. The capiases for their arrest will, of course, be promptly issued, and the future can only demonstrate how much good the proceeding will do the fleeced depositors.

MYERS' BEE-HIVE.

PEGGING AT THE BOOKS.

Mr. S. D. Ward, the Receiver of the "busted bee-hive," has nearly completed his inventory and balance-sheet to date. He has been extremely unfortunate in respect to finding assets, and can give no information on that subject. "But," says Mr. Ward, "just as soon, Mr. Reporter, as I do find anything, why, of course I will let you know."

Then the reporter came away, well pleased that his surplus capital was in United States bonds.

GERMAN SAVINGS.

ALL QUIET AT GREENEBAUM'S.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE went over to the German Savings-Bank yesterday afternoon, and found things in that institution unusually quiet. There was not a person outside the inclosure. Ex-Commissioner Herting, Second Vice-President of the bank, met the journalist and greeted him cordially. He spoke enthusiastically of the condition of the institution, saying, among other things, that the Company had no mortgages out except from $1,000 to $5,000 on good city property, which was worth five times as much as the risks; they had no Calumet bonds, no railroad bonds, "no nothing" of that nature, and which they could not at any time go out upon the street and sell for cash. There was no run, he said; on the contrary, people were depositing some all the time. True, the panics and the runs upon other banks had hurt their concern somewhat, but he thought it was generally understood that the German Savings was a safe institution.

CANADA.

MONTREAL SAVINGS-BANKS IN TROUBLE.

Dispatch to New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch was sent from Ottawa to the newspapers of this city to-day: "A manifesto signed by the leading merchants of Montreal and Quebec will be presented here, asking that the savings-banks be placed under the patronage of the Government to insure their good management." This step is taken on account of the serious rumors in circulation regarding the solvency and standing of the City & District Savings Bank of Montreal, and in consequence of numerous failures lately of such institutions in the United States. The rumors have been current for some time, but the press, in order to prevent a run on the bank, considered it advisable to take no notice of them. The City and District Bank was originally formed for charitable purposes, and its earnings for many years, after deducting the managing expenses, were distributed in equal proportions among the benevolent organizations of the city. The promoters, seeing that large profits were made, determined to form a joint stock company, and obtained a charter and advertised that subscription books would be open on a certain date. When that date arrived it was found that the stock had been all taken up by the original promoters, Messrs. Judah, Hart, and Workman, and Murphy & Co. Rumor is—and it is believed to be true—that the first call of 10 per cent made on these gentlemen was paid on the notes which were discounted in the City Bank and retired by the profits of the bank, so that not a single cent of the capital was paid in cash on subscription. For some time back the bank made large profits and paid dividends ranging from 15 to 50 per cent, but in 1876 heavy losses were made by advances on Western Union Telegraph and Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, Montreal Telegraph, and Montreal City passenger stocks, at very high prices. These stocks declined fearfully, and then commenced the troubles of the City and District Bank. There was a slight run, but it was stopped by Father Dowd, who is said to have been bribed with $50,000 of stock to pacify the depositors. That clergyman went to the bank and was shown the securities held, of whose value he knew nothing, and addressed the crowd waiting for their money, assuring them that he had examined the books and found everything all right. He had only been in the building about five minutes, and how he managed to obtain information in so short a time to warrant this statement is a mystery. The assets of the bank are now locked up in doubtful securities and real estate, which, in case of a run, would not be available. A well-known broker to-day remarked to me that the management of the bank has been scandalous for years. The proprietors are accused of using the depositors' money for personal speculations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DEPOSITOR'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—In behalf of two members of my family who are depositors in the Fidelity Bank, and desiring to secure their best interests, I suggest:

First—That in my judgment the highest good to depositors would be attained by leaving the present conservative (though slow) management of the bank alone as it is.

Second—That if, in the judgment of the Court, a Receiver is indispensable, that Mr. Haines himself be the Receiver; as he has the proper knowledge and a higher incentive to make the most for the depositors of any one.

Third—That if the present management of the bank must close, that a reorganization be at once promptly had; and that such depositors as are not too impatient to wait open a new account with the new bank with their present deposits, or a part thereof at least, as the basis of the new accounts.

Fourth—And I respectfully suggest that court proceedings be suspended for one day to see what the depositors generally desire; all the depositors, and not merely those in court, have rights and interests in this matter. Respectfully, H. C. WHITNEY.

MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

Yesterday afternoon while the stmr Bret Harte was on her usual excursion trip to the crib, Capt. Blewett, who was at the wheel, saw a small boat rolling in the sea like a log, and a man and a woman were in it, giving signs of distress. The Captain steered the steamer to the little craft, and on reaching it found that the man had become completely exhausted in his efforts to gain the shore, but the wind and sea drove him outward, and the boat had several narrow escapes from being swamped. Capt. Blewett took the couple on board the steamer and towed the skiff ashore. The names of the man and woman were not ascertained. They were very thankful for the timely aid rendered them.

The schr Madison, beached at White Lake, is fast going to pieces. She had been drifting about from Sunday night till Tuesday morning before she got back on the beach, during all of which time the crew worked hard, and suffered also from want of food.

The schr Odin, with a cargo of lumber for this port, was found off Milwaukee in a water-logged condition Saturday, and was towed into that harbor. She lost about 2,000 feet of her deck load.

The Oswego *Times* says the schr Mary Davis, laden with peaches, ran aground at Texas the morning of the 17th, while trying to make that port. Her cargo was taken ashore in a small boat by the assistance of the life-station crew.

The yacht Anon, Capt. Wilder, was dismasted while sailing lately.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Charters—Schr Danforth, miscellaneous cargo, 40c per ton to Cleveland; coal from Black River to Sarnia at 30c. Coal rates 25c to 30c to Chicago.

Clearances—Props Scotia, Chicago, 750 brls salt; Nebraska and Dean Richmond, Chicago; Newburg, 100 brls cement; Oneida, 190 brls cement, Chicago; Passaic, Green Bay; schrs Helvetia, Chicago, 800 tons coal; A. L. Andrews, Milwaukee, 500 tons coal; barge Saginaw, Chicago, 460 tons coal.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 24.—Arrived—Prop Whale, Henry, 2,800 bu corn; Friendship, Henry, 6,500 bu corn; prop Welcome, Henry, 4,100 bu corn, Georgia, Henry, 6,500 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn; Barriet, Seneca, 6,100 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 4,800 bu corn, 1,400 bu oats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 1,031 brls flour; Elizabeth, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 24—9 p. m.—Arrived—Neptune, Ottawa, 6,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu rye, and 14,800 lbs seed; Omaha, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Grace Griswold, Minooka, 5,000 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Utica, 6,100 bu corn.

Cleared—Montana, Ottawa and Marseilles, 67,-623 ft lumber; G. S. Booth, Joliet, 90,000 ft lumber; Florence Boyer, Lockport, 75,000 brick; prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 40,000 ft lumber and 10,000 lath; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 8,000 ft lumber; Gen. McClellan, Joliet, 85,000 ft lumber and 5,000 lath; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 13,408 ft lumber; Dolphin, Ottawa, 82,186 ft lumber, 30,000 shingles, and 6,150 lath.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Vessels were in fair demand at stronger rates. Corn was taken at 4c to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 125,000 bu wheat, 226,000 bu corn, 62,000 bu oats, and 20,000 bu barley. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs E. Spry, R. Winslow, R. Corning, and M. E. Tremble, corn at 4c; schr Golden West, oats at 3c; prop G. Campbell, wheat at 4¼c; barge D. W. Powers, barley at 4c; prop Arabia, wheat, corn, and oats through; prop ——, wheat through. To Oswego—Schr Folger, wheat at 8½c. In the afternoon the schr L. Cooper, corn to Collingwood.

The bark Great West was chartered to carry deals to Kingston at $5 per 1,000 feet.

Schrs C. Luling and Newsboy get $1.37½ for scowed and $1.62½ for rafted lumber alongside, from Oconto to this port.

The bark Constitution is chartered to take 3,000 barrels of oil for the Standard and Pioneer Companies, of Cleveland, to Green Bay, early next week.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Sept. 24.—Down—Props Cuba, Nahant, Winslow, Araxes and barges, Egyptian and consort, Leviathan with Lottie Wolf, Ira H. Owen and consorts; schrs Lily of the Straits, James Norris, R. R. Turner, A. H. Moss, Mary Hattie, N. C. West, Hattie Weeks, Swallow, Belle Hanscom, New Dominion, Eliza Allen, Stampede, Maggie McRae, Laura Shandon, Lizzie A. Law, S. L. Watson, C. H. Minch, Halstead.

Up—Props Oneida, Huron City, Ocean, N. K. Fairbank, Anna Smith, Nebraska, Porter, Chamberlin and barges; schrs J. W. Doane, Champion, C. B. Jones, Golden Fleece, F. A. Morse, J. B. Kitchen, M. F. Merick, Pathfinder, C. K. Dixon, New Hampshire, John M. Hutchinson, Sam Flint, Harriet Ross, Queen City, Lem Ellsworth, Our Son, Mears, M. L. Collins, Alice B. Norris.

Wind southwest, gentle. Weather fine.

PORT COLBORNE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—Vessels passing Port Colborne for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Sept. 23:

Eastward—Props Columbia, Detroit to Montreal; Lawrence, Chicago to Ogdensburg.

Westward—Props Alva Monroe, Montreal to Port Stanley; Ocean, Montreal to Detroit; barks Elgin, Kingston to Port Stanley; Manzinetta, Collins Bay to Chicago; schrs Undine, Hamilton to Cleveland; Oliver Mitchell, Oswego to Chicago; John R. Noyes, Oswego to Milwaukee; A. J. Dewey, Cobourg to Toledo; M. A. Lydon, do to Cleveland; Oriental, Kingston to Toledo; L. Seaton, Ogdensburg to Cleveland; W. J. Suffel, Kingston to Toledo; M. J. Wilcox, Kingston to Detroit.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 24.—Arrived—Props J. S. Fay, Vienna, R. J. Hackett, V. Swain; schrs S. H. Kimball, A. C. Maxwell, D. P. Rhodes, William McGregor.

Cleared—Props R. J. Hackett, Vienna; schr D. P. Rhodes, M. R. Warner, William Grandy; bark Two Fannies.

Passed down—Prop Peerless.

Up—Stmr Keweenaw.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Charters—To Port Colborne, steam barge Tecumseh, wheat on p. t.; to Ogdensburg, prop City of Toledo, wheat on through rate; to Kingston, schr W. H. Rounds, wheat at 9c; to Buffalo, steam barge C. J. Kershaw, schrs A. B. Moore, C. K. Nims, wheat at 4½c; aggregate, 204,500 bu.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 24.—Arrivals—Props Philadelphia, Chicago; schrs Julia Willard, Marblehead; Hattie Howard, Toledo; E. P. Beals, Buffalo.

Departures—Prop Wissahickson; schrs Goshawka, Chicago; Hattie Howard, Toledo.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The tug Tarrant is troubled with a loose wheel, and has gone into Miller's dry-dock to have it tightened....Schr American is at Miller's having her foremast and bowsprit fished; they were broken in a recent blow.... The tug Rebel is in dry-dock having her stern bearings attended to....The stmr Tempest has brought to this port the Captain and Mate and the running gear and anchors of the old schr Madison, that was totally wrecked at Whitehall....The peach trade is light at present, and the steamers are not bringing very large quantities into this market....Capt. King commanded the stmr Ben Drake yesterday on her excursion trips....There were but few vessels on the lumber market yesterday. The unfavorable winds, are detaining the fleet....Buffalo papers report that an immense fleet of grain-carriers left that port last Friday and Saturday and if the winds take a shift on Lake Michigan, it may be expected here in a day or two....Head winds continue to bother up-bound craft, and Captains of propellers that arrived yesterday report that they were delayed several hours on the passage....The prop Roanoke is on her way up from Cleveland with a large cargo of petroleum and a quantity of flagging and curb-stone for Chicago and Milwaukee....The down fleet of grain carriers was seen in the Straits and thereabouts on the 22d, bowling along at the rate of ten knots an hour under strong south, southeast, and southwest winds....The stmr Manistee arrived here yesterday from Lake Superior. She has changed off with the stmr Joseph L. Hurd in order to go into dry-dock for new stern bearings and a general overhauling....The schr Sunrise, Capt. R. Prindiville, has just made the run from Chicago to Buffalo in four days and eight hours. She had some of her canvas blown away, but landed her grain dry.

OTHER PORTS.—Capt. Bundy is preaching to the heathen at the Big Beavers....The largest fleet of the season left Buffalo Friday for the Upper Lakes....The schr Willie Keller was badly hogged on the Lime-Kiln rocks, but was straightened out considerably in dry-dock. It will require $3,000 to repair her.....The United States stmr Fessenden is in dry-dock at Detroit, receiving minor repairs and a thorough calking....Work is progressing on the new steamer at Wyandotte for the Detroit & Cleveland Steamboat Company, about 100 men and boys being employed in the yards...The survey stmr Ada was at Cleveland Thursday last.... The contractors are sinking the cribs for the new entrance to the Sault Canal....About 757,000 bu of salt have been shipped from Saginaw and Bay City by water this season....A heavy gale blew on Upper Lake Michigan Saturday and Sunday last, and some vessels were compelled to run into harbors for refuge.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corona, St. Joe, sundries; Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; Props City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries; Favorite, Menominee, towing; Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries; Idaho, Buffalo, sundries; New Era, Grand Haven, towing; Potomac, Buffalo, sundries; Tempest, White Lake, sundries; George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; R. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries; Riverside, South Haven, sundries; Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; Mary Groh, Manistee, lumber; Manistee, Hancock, sundries; Statucca, Buffalo, sundries; Gordon Campbell, Erie, sundries; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries; Riverside, South Haven, sundries; Westford, Alpena, lumber; schr Kearsarge, Muskegon, lumber; William Smith, South Haven, lumber; H. C. Albrecht, Montague, lumber; J. M. Forrest, Charlevoix, bark; Mary McVea, Muskegon, lumber; E. A. Nicholson, St. Joseph, light; Kewaunee, Manistee, lumber; Planet, Menominee, lumber; Herschel, Menominee, lumber; Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber; C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber; Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; Transfer, Muskegon, lumber; Z. T. Simmons, Montague, lumber; Cape Horn, South Chicago, light; Elizabeth Jones, Erie, coal; Four Brothers, Grand Haven, lumber; Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; Monticello, Alpena, lumber; T. G. Avery, Muskegon, lumber; M. R. Packard, Ludwig's Pier, lumber; Blackhawk, Muskegon, lumber; Contest, Muskegon, lumber; Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber; L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber; M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber; F. Lester, Manistee, lumber; Julia B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber; Sophia Minch, Cleveland, coal; Ida, Muskegon, lumber; Hattie Fisher, Muskegon, wood; Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber; L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber; Windsor, Manistee, lumber; Topsy, Muskegon, lumber; Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; Jennie Mullin, Ludington, lumber; Little Belle, Muskegon, ties; scows Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood; D. H. Holt, Grand Haven, bark.

CLEARANCES—Schr Oneonta, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn; prop M. Groh, Manistee, 350 bu oats; Charles Rietz, Manistee, 2,000 bu oats; schr Algerene, Kingston, 19,-000 bu barley; E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, 48,450 bu corn; Favorite, Menominee, 8 brls pork, 15 brls beef, and sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 20 brls pork and sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, 15 brls salt, 10 brls sugar, and sundries; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr W. H. Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn; prop Russia, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat, 21,000 bu oats; Commodore, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 225 brls flour, 3,007 bags flax-seed, 2,152 bags timothy-seed; schr E. C. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn; stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 10 brls flour and sundries for Manitowoc; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 70 brls pork and sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joe, 10 brls pork; prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries; schr L. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, 32,000 bu oats; schr Mont Blanc, Kingston, 20,125 bu wheat; prop V. H. Ketcham, Buffalo, 40,145 bu corn, 25,320 bu barley; schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn, 22,300 bu barley; schr D. A. Wells, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat; prop Waverly, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat, 50 bu corn, 1,150 brls flour, 8,081 bu barley, 250 boxes pork, and sundries; schr Skylark, Kingston, 19,958 bu corn; schr Portland, Port Huron, 23,300 bu corn; schr Scotia, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn; schr E. M. Portch, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn; bark L. C. Woodruff, Cleveland, 34,-000 bu corn; schr Lena Johnson, Ogdensburg, 16,310 bu corn; prop Pulaski, Oswego, 23,001 bu corn; stmr India, Erie, 8,000 bu wheat, 5,000 tcs lard; to Buffalo, 350 [illegible] fish; schr Reed Case, Port Colborne, 22,000 bu wheat; prop City of Duluth, Autonagon, 1,000 bu corn; Eagle Harbor, 3,000 bu corn, 700 bu wheat, 50 brls flour; Hancock, 1,325 brls flour, 250 bu oats; Houghton, 250 bu corn, 30 brls flour; Prince Arthur's Landing, 100 bu corn, 1,100 bu oats, 10 brls flour, 50 brls pork, 127 bales hay; prop St. Albans, Kingston, 10,729 bu wheat, and sundries for Ogdensburg; prop Tempest, White Lake, 200 bu oats, and sundries.

PATENT CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Justice Miller delivered a decision in the United States Circuit Court this morning in the case of the American Middlings Purifier Company against various millers in this city. It refuses the injunction applied for, but requires millers using the flour-making process in dispute to make monthly reports to the Court of the amount of flour made by them, and to allow plaintiffs to examine their mills if they desire to do so. The case will come up on its merits at the next spring session of court, if the plaintiffs so elect. Defendants are ready for trial at any time.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the Brilliant Engagement of

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THEATRE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

Secure your seats in advance.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Shakspeare's

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

EDWIN BOOTH as.................SHYLOCK

To Conclude with THE TWO BUZZARDS.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

HAMLET.

Saturday Matinee, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Monday, Oct. 1, RICHARD III.

Seats can now be secured for the above.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GEORGE S. KNIGHT AND WORRELL SISTERS.

Monday, Sept. 24. Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday matinee. Fred Marsden's best work, entitled "OTTO; or, A GAME OF CHANCE." Introducing scenes of Dramatic Realism, neat pictures of Domestic Felicity, Rollicking Phases of the Comical Side of Human Nature. George S. Knight in his great character of OTTO, supported by the Worrell Sisters and their excellent Dramatic Company.

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J. H. HAVERLY.....................Manager and Proprietor.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

MR. AND MRS. FRANK I. FRAYNE

And the Great Kentucky Rifle Team.

Mr. and Mrs. Frayne, Master Frayne, Jas. M. Butler, Chas. Taylor, Trained Dog Jack, and troupe in famous Drama, SI SLOCUM; or The Trapper and his Dog. Robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Overland Mail-Coach. Terrible Bowie-Knife Combat. Fight between Jack and Bear. Shooting an Apple off Ruth's head. All Ladies' Nights. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

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Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON!

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HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

Fourth week. Still greater Novelties. Entirely new, brilliant, and exciting Programme. Moderate and popular prices: 75c, 50c, and 25c.

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TONY DENIER.........Proprietor and Manager.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee

HERNANDEZ FOSTER

will appear in the novelty drama,

Jack Harkaway in America.

Superb Olio by New Specialty Artists.

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128 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., near INDIANA-AV.

For children will commence Saturday, Oct. 6, at 2:30 p. m.

For gentlemen, Oct. 6, 8 p. m.

For ladies, Friday, Oct. 12, 3 p. m.

Send for Circular.

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The only transatlantic line sailing under the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA..................Saturday, Sept. 29

STATE OF GEORGIA....................Thursday, Oct. 4

Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

CALIFORNIA, Sept. 29, 10 a. m. | VICTORIA, Oct. 13, 10 a m

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New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

New York to Southampton and London.

ALSATIA, Sept 29, 10a m | ELYSIA....Oct. 10, 8 a. m.

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Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

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North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper.....................Tuesday, Sept. 25

SOMERSET, Western..............................

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

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Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL. Apply at Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent.

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MEDICAL.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES

Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all diseases, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Charles L. Easton, a lawyer of this city, who was charged with professional misconduct in Sunday's *Times*, has asked the Bar Association to investigate him.

Simon Lauderback, who was found wandering in the woods at Oakland last week with his throat cut from ear to ear, died of his injuries yesterday at the Mercy Hospital.

Sunday 13,426 horses were served with water at the new fountain of the Illinois Humane Society at Lincoln Park. There were often forty horses drinking at the same time. The water is fresh every two minutes.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 81; 3 p. m., 84; 7 p. m., 78. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.02; 7 p. m., 29.99.

The intelligent compositor happened in the office Saturday and left his mark. The marriage of Dr. Harlan P. Cole and Miss Nettie G. Davis was thus set for Tuesday evening. It should have been Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at the University Place Baptist Church.

"Mme. Frochard" Lagori and her bartender yesterday were held in $1,000 each to the Criminal Court by Justice Morrison for the brutal assault upon and robbery of Gilbert Curry. He fined the "hag" an additional $100 for keeping a disorderly house, and Fannie Williams $50 for being an inmate.

At 3:45 yesterday afternoon Thomas McConnell, special policeman at Munger & Wheeler's elevator, near South Halsted street bridge, while coupling cars, was knocked down by a grain shute, and was run over by the train. His right leg was cut off near the knee, and his left leg was badly smashed at the ankle. He resides with his family at No. 88 Ohio street, but was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held the following inquests: J. G. Kale, accidentally scalded to death at No. 217 Cottage Grove avenue; Charles and Willie Maurer, twins, aged 4 years and 7 months, who died of malignant scarlet fever at No. 9 Napoleon place. After a close inquest in the case of Annie Costello, the jury found that she died of fatty degeneration of the heart, and not from having been foully dealt with by the negroes Whiting and Bolden. Consequently both men were discharged from custody.

Mrs. Jane Barr, of No. 282 Third avenue, last night reported to the Armory that Annie Maguire, a tenant in the same house with herself, had just had a miscarriage. She was pretty far advanced in maternity, and was kicked in the abdomen last evening at 7:30 by a brutal negro named Jonas Bailey. The blow crushed the skull of the child. The crime, however, is as malignant in the eye of the law as though a grown person was the victim, and therefore Bailey was arrested and locked up at the Armory to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

ABSTRACT-MAKING.

It may not be known that "abstract-making," as it is practiced here is a convenience that was originally established in Chicago. Its great usefulness, as well as its constant assistance to the prompt and accurate examination of titles, was amply demonstrated at the time of the great fire of 1871, when all the original records of title were destroyed. The existence of three sets of abstract books, whereby all titles could be traced, saved the land-owners of this county from inextricable confusion and costly litigation. The firm of Handy, Simmons & Co. subsequently succeeded to the business of the three firms, and with the three sets of ante-fire records, and the continuation of abstracts since the fire, the business has grown to enormous proportions. They have recently moved into a new and spacious building erected for them at No. 94 Washington street, which will be the model business place of its kind for the whole country.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Sixteenth-Ward Republican Club held a well-attended meeting last evening at the corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets, Mr. Valentine Rush in the chair. Mr. George Prussing, being charged with the crime of being a member of the Citizens' Union, and candidate before that body, pleaded guilty to the first charge, but denied the soft impeachment of being a candidate for any office. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made their report, which was adopted. The officers elected at the last meeting of the Club were declared the officers of the Club for the ensuing year. The following were elected additional members of the Executive Committee: Henry Hildebrecht, Mr. Meekins, William Loeb, Mr. Kneib. An adjournment was then had.

A meeting of the colored people was held at the Olivet Baptist Church on Fourth avenue last evening, R. E. Moore in the Chair. Resolutions were introduced asking for union and recommending the name of L. B. White for the office of Clerk of the Probate Court, which was the cause of a general outburst of indignation, and the resolutions were voted down at once. The meeting then adjourned in great confusion. This will probably end Mr. White's attempt at office seeking.

PERIOLAT ET AL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The case against certain parties alleged to compose a ring for defrauding the county out of money was brought up in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. The indicted parties were Clem Periolat, George S. Kimberly, Patrick O'Donnell, Hugh H. Sweetzer, A. B. Johnson, John McCaffrey, Pat Carroll, Charles H. Carpenter, and James Forsythe. These parties are indicted for swindling the county out of certain considerable sums of money. The sum is variously stated. Some estimate it at $80,000; others say there is "millions in it." A few Commissioners went through the mill some time ago, and came out at the other end as happy as clams. This is the second batch, and, the evidence being the same in both cases, it is not unlikely that batch No. 2 will emerge scatheless as their predecessors did.

The defendants were represented by Leonard Swett, Charles H. Reed, Sidney Smith, W. W. O'Brien, and R. W. Smith. The prosecution secured the services of Emery A. Storrs.

Mr. Reed opened the case by stating that there were five indictments against Periolat, some of which were against persons indicted with him,—all these indictments being for defrauding.

The Court was inclined to let the State's Attorney take his own course.

A petition was then presented on behalf of Mr. Periolat asking for a change of venue, on the ground that the Judges were prejudiced against the petitioner. The Court said it was useless to oppose such affidavits, and granted a change of venue to Kane County in the case of Periolat.

Mr. Swett called for a bill of particulars, and this was opposed by Mr. Storrs. After some discussion it was decided to argue the motion this morning.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING

of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present.

The County Physician's report for the last quarter was presented. It showed that fifty-six insane cases had been examined, and the number of post mortems had been forty-five. The report was referred.

The County Treasurer submitted his semi-monthly report, which showed that there was $27,071.83 to the credit of the General Fund; $91,936.26 to the Court-House Fund; Interest Fund, old indebtedness, $108,186.55; new indebtedness, $34,471.73; Sinking Fund, $104,330.50; Public Building Fund, $1.97. Referred.

The usual number of bills were read and referred, covering an unusually large batch.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of allowing the Coroner's salary quarterly, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported on bills amounting to $2,807.37. Among the bills was one of $600 in favor of Periolat for clothing at the Poor-House, and $300 for calcimining, etc., in favor of the county painter.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service reported in favor of paying to McNeil & Son $29,750 on Court-House work. Adopted.

A communication was read from Ald. Van Osdel, of the Building Committee of the City Council, setting forth that the city authorities had resolved not to have a dome in connection with the new Court-House, and asking for a conference between the city and county authorities. The report was referred to the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service, with power to appoint the time and place for the conference.

A communication was read from McNeil & Son complaining that they had been delayed in the work on the Court-House, and asking that some steps be taken to protect them in the matter of damages. Referred.

Mr. Senne, from the Special Committee appointed to adjust the salaries of the county employes, asked leave to submit his report.

Mr. McCaffrey objected, because the report had not been acted on by the Joint Committee, and on motion the whole matter was postponed for one week, when it will be made the special order.

Mr. Ayars submitted the following, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and it is hereby, instructed to inquire into and report to this Board at its earliest convenience whether it is necessary to submit to the people at the approaching election the question of issuing bonds in order to complete the Court-House, the amount necessary to be issued, and such other facts in connection therewith as said Committee shall deem necessary.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

THOSE OLD CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

A meeting of the South Town Board was held yesterday afternoon to further consider those special claims which have occupied the attention of the town officers for so long. Supervisor Mason presided.

A claim by the Traders' National Bank of $800, which was considered once before and not allowed, was, on motion, reconsidered.

Justice De Wolf said he should vote against the allowance of this claim, but, in order to bring the matter before the Board, he would move that it be allowed.

Justice Haines stated that the money with which these claims were to be paid had been appropriated by the County Board specifically, and the holders of the orders had come by them honestly.

Justice DeWolf thought the town had not provided for any trust fund, and he considered that the county had no right whatever to create one.

The allowance of the claim was then voted upon and lost by a vote of 5 to 2.

Then the claim of the National Bank of Commerce for $2,200 was disallowed, also by a vote of 5 to 2.

The Tappan orders, $200, were disallowed.

A claim from J. V. Farwell & Co. for $2,100, orders, was presented, and provoked considerable discussion.

Justice DeWolf was in favor of paying the orders. He thought they were just.

Justice Wallace did not see why the Farwell orders should be paid any more than the others.

The allowance of the claim was put to a vote, and was lost by a vote of 5 to 4.

The Board then adjourned.

MINISTERS' MEETING.

THE METHODISTS.

About a dozen of the local Methodist ministers met yesterday morning in the conference-room over the Book Concern on Washington street. In the absence of Elder Jutkins, Dr. Williamson presided. After the usual devotional exercises, prayer being offered by the Rev. H. Hill, Brother Marsh called attention to the request of the Missionary Secretaries and Bishops that the Church devote the first Sabbath in October to prayer for the missionary work in China. It was stated that the entire Christian world had agreed to unite in prayer for the object named on that day. Some discussion was had, but no definite action was taken.

Brother Hill asked to be reimbursed certain moneys advanced by him on behalf of the Brighton Church on the faith of promises made at a preachers' meeting held long ago. On motion of the Rev. A. W. Spencer, Messrs. Williamson, Youker, and Marsh were appointed a committee to investigate and report.

The Rev. L. Bradford, of the Mississippi Conference, was introduced, and made an appeal for second-hand Sabbath-school literature for the use of the freedmen in his district. He was furnished with a list of Sabbath-school Superintendents in Chicago, and during the next week contributions of books may be forwarded to him, in care of the Book Concern.

The order of the day, "How shall our local preachers and exhorters be made available?" was then taken up. Dr. Williamson made a powerful appeal for a return to the old system and the utilization of local preachers for evangelical work. He held that it would be best to divide the more thickly-populated portions of the city into districts and assign a local preacher to each district.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Craven, and others spoke to the question, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers held their regular meeting yesterday morning in their rooms, No. 71 East Randolph street, at half-past 10 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Hewitt presided, and the Rev. O. E. Taylor acted as Secretary.

The Chairman called upon the Rev. Mr. Allison, of the North Star Church, and the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, of the Oak Park Church, to state the condition of their charges.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Kimball and the Rev. Mr. Perrin.

The Chair announced as the subject of the morning discussion, "The Accepted Form and Proper Limits of the Baptist Organization."

The Rev. Dr. Owen, pastor of the University-Place Church, was the first to speak. He thought there was a lack of restraint in nine-tenths of the churches, and the organization was not complete or compact enough. He related two or three instances that had come under his personal observation illustrating this fact. He also believed in progression and improvement in the Church. He did not know why they should cleave to the first Baptist Church of several hundred years ago, any more than that the Episcopalians or Catholics should cleave to the first Catholic Church of 1,800 years ago. He did not see why they could not discover something new as well as their ancestors.

The Rev. Mr. Kermott offered a few suggestions upon the same subject.

The Rev. Mr. Humphrey, the Rev. Mr. Bush of Iowa, and the Rev. Mr. Storms of Indiana, visitors present, were invited to say a few words, after which the meeting adjourned with prayer, to take up the same subject again next Monday.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The Episcopal ministers had their regular monthly talk yesterday morning in the rear of the bookstore of Messrs. Mitchell & Hathaway, No. 158 State street. There was no regular organization effected, owing to the fact that during the next month a large number of the Rectors will be absent attending the several conventions. There was a free interchange of views, and a general good feeling prevailed, owing to the fact that there is a prospect of an Episcopal residence being given to the Church under certain provisions.

One of the parishioners of Dr. Harris' (St. James) Church, who is a devout member and a sincere Christian, has offered to give an elegant three-story and basement marble-front mansion on Ontario street, for an Episcopal residence, in fee simple to the Church, contingent upon this diocese being divided up, as per resolution adopted by the recent Convention held in this city. This step is an important one, since it is the first endowment the Church has received in this diocese. The residence is an elegant one. The name of the donor is suppressed at his own request, as he dislikes notoriety. He is known as a charitable, unostentatious, and quiet gentleman. Of course, if the transfer is consummated by reason of a division of the diocese, his name will become public through the records.

Those desiring to attend the Protestant Episcopal General Convention, which meets in Boston in October, can obtain tickets there and return for $30, by applying to Mr. L. C. Mitchell, 158 State street, who will give them a letter to the agent of the Fort Wayne Road, which issues the tickets at these reduced rates. The ministers hold next Monday's meeting in the club-rooms of the Palmer-House.

MATRIMONIAL.

JONES—PINNEY.

The marriage of Mr. B. H. Jones and Miss Maria Pinney last evening was a brilliant affair, and the wedding, owing to the great number of friends and acquaintances of the bride's parents, was a very large one. The ceremony took place at the Centenary Church, West Monroe street, at half-past 6 o'clock, and fully an hour before the event the building was completely filled, and the street in front was likewise crowded with eager and curious people. The Rev. S. H. Adams officiated.

A reception was given in the spacious parlors of the Revere House in the evening, which was very largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Jones took an evening train for the East, where they purpose to visit for a week, and, returning, will be at home at the Revere House Wednesday afternoons and evenings in November.

MERRIAM—HARMON.

Last evening Mr. Charles W. Merriam, of Harmon, Merriam & Co., was married to Miss Alice Harmon, daughter of Isaac N. Harmon, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Ellis avenue, Oakland. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of the Fourth Unitarian Church. A reception was held from 6 to 8 o'clock. The happy pair departed for a trip through the East on the Michigan Central train during the evening. On returning, their home will be at the house of the bride's father.

THE CITY-HALL.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: Albert Kretchmer, a three-story and basement store and dwelling, 20x60 feet, No. 427 Division street, to cost $4,000; the Second Presbyterian Church, a mission-school, 44x90 feet, on Calumet avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, to cost $6,000.

In the past week there were 129 deaths, a decrease of twenty from the preceding week, and a decrease of fifty-six from the corresponding week of 1876. The chief cause of death were: Cholera infantum, 11; convulsions, 7; diphtheria, 9; diarrhea, 7; scarlet fever, 11; typhoid fever, 10; inanition, 6; consumption, 10; small-pox, 1; tabes mesenterica, 6. There were twenty-seven babes and twenty-three children between one and two years of age.

Small-pox was discovered yesterday at No. 499 North Wood street, and the afflicted was taken to the pest-house. Last Saturday five cases of the disease were found in one house, No. 22 Hirsche street. The Health-Officers went to work and thoroughly inspected and vaccinated the whole neighborhood, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the landlord of the premises, who keeps a lot of cows and peddles their milk in the vicinity. Sunday Dr. De Wolf and his assistants captured another Sunday-school and a private school, and vaccinated about 500 children.

The Building Committee met yesterday afternoon, and all the members with the exception of Ald. Cook were present. The bids for the work of excavating the Court-House Square were considered and the contract awarded to John Sackley, whose bid at 32¼ cents per cubic yard was the lowest. Two sets of bids were received: one contemplating a disposal of the excavated matter as the bidder saw fit, and the other the depositing of that matter at a certain point—some unfilled street—designated by the city. It was found that in all cases the bids of the first nature were the lowest. The Committee decided that, if any bid of the latter class was accepted, they (the Committee) would be spending Court-House Fund money for street-improvement purposes. Hence the award as above stated. The Committee decided to address to the County Board a communication, requesting a conference between city and county Building Committees in regard to the adoption of some plan whereby the two buildings, or rather the two sections of the building, may have a connecting corridor, in lieu of the dome which the city will not have.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The County Collector was engaged in selling West Side property yesterday for delinquent taxes. Several days will elapse before the sale is completed.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned quite a number of indictments, and later found a true bill against A. D. Wilson and Mary Sagloria, who figured in the late West Side robbery.

Thomas Leonard, the highwayman, met with his just reward yesterday. He pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court, and was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. Last Thursday he came here from St. Paul. Standing in front of the Sherman House one day, he saw an old man (E. W. Miner) who had come from Iowa with a valuable jack for sale. Miner said he was looking for a party of the name of Patterson, when Leonard stepped forward and professed to know Patterson. He led Miner away up to Hyde Park, inveigled him into a secluded place, and there jumped upon him, beat him, kicked him, left him for dead, and robbed him of money and valuables. The robber was quickly tracked and brought to jail. Yesterday he confessed, and even the eloquent Dan Munn, who volunteered his services, found no defense to offer. Sheriff Kern will make a special trip with his prisoner to Joliet to-day. He says he don't want such a "cuss" around a respectable jail for a day longer than he can help it.

The Commissioners, on invitation, accompany the Grand Jury on a trip up the South Branch this morning in quest of stinks. McCaffrey has no affection for Grand Juries, and having enough offensiveness about his reputation, and enough to do to answer the indictments hanging over him in the Criminal Court, will not be in the party. The boat leaves the Clark street bridge at 10 o'clock.

THE BRICK STEAL.

Every investigation more clearly demonstrates the steal in the brick work on the Court-House. The contractor, however, is not the thief,—at least he is not believed to profit by the "extras" half as much as the Commissioners do. The brick he is using is far inferior to that which he contracted to supply, yet he is being paid an "extra" of $3 per 1,000. The brick is full of lime, soft, uneven, and full of cracks, and could be very little worse. Outside of the quality of the brick, the county is being swindled in the mortar used in an outrageous manner. Where half cement and half lime is called for as the basis for "extras," very little if any cement is being used, as any one can see by walking over the work and pinching a piece of mortar here and there as it protrudes from the ends of incomplete walls. While the architect is responsible for much of this, the Superintendent of the work is responsible for more, and, if the two cannot protect the public better, it is about time a change was made. The work as it is going on is a bare-faced steal.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

W. O. Lattimore will lead a Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall this evening at 7:45.

F. H. Revell will lead the noonday prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. Subject: "The Holy Spirit."

The regular monthly meeting of the Mexican War Veterans' Association will be held at the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel Thursday, at 8 p. m.

The ladies interested in the operetta of "Little Red Riding Hood," for the benefit of the Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, are requested to meet at No. 817 Wabash avenue this afternoon at 2 o'clock to finish the costumes and transact other important business.

The Illinois Catholic Total-Abstinence Society meets this morning at the Sherman House. The delegates will be escorted from McCormick Hall, at 8:30 o'clock to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where High Mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, Vicar of this Diocese. The services will take up a good portion of the day. In the evening there will be a mass meeting in the Tabernacle, when very interesting exercies will take place.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION convenes this morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel and promises to be a session of more than usual importance. Dr. John H. Rauch, of this city, is President, and Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, New York, is Secretary. Wirt Dexter will deliver the wecoming address. The proceedings to-day include a meeting of the Executive Committee at 10 o'clock this morning, discourse by Dr. Rauch, a paper on sanitary sewerage and drainage by City-Engineer Chesbrough, and a paper by Dr. J. B. Danforth, on the the tests and supervision of milk supplies for large cities. The session lasts three days, during which time Chicago smells will be investigated by a trip to the Stock-Yards and up the river.

THE AGRICULTURISTS.

The sixth annual session of the National Agricultural Congress convenes at the Grand Pacific this morning, and will last three days. The attendance promises to be unusually large. The programme for to-day's proceedings is as follows:

10 a. m.—Call to order. Prayer. Ex-President of the Congress and address of welcome, and response by the President. Appointment of Committee on Credentials. Address by the President, "Local Self-Government in Agricultural Communities."

3 p. m.—Report of Committee on Credentials. Election and admission of members. Payment of dues. Appointment of Committees on Nominations, Resolutions, etc. Reports of standing committees. Presentation of miscellaneous business. Address of Prof. C. V. Riley, Chief of the United States Entomological Commission on "The Rocky Mountain Locust and the Army Worm."

8 p. m.—Address, "The Distribution of Wealth," by Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University. Discussion.

SITKA.

A Fearful State of Affairs in That Region—The White People Call for Protection from the Natives.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24.—A press dispatch from Portland says the steamer California has just arrived from Sitka. Chaplain Collins, a passenger, brings information of a deplorable state of affairs at Sitka since the withdrawal of the troops from that place. There is now no protection either for life or property. There is not the semblance of law, either civil, military, or naval, and no power whatever to restrain the lawless elements. At present there are not more than fifteen white residents at Sitka, beside their wives and children, and to oppose this number are several hundred Indians. Since the departure of the soldiers the Indians have become very bold and impudent. They get drunk, and swagger about the town day and night, and have no respect whatever for the rights of the whites. The residents informed Chaplain Collins that they were in hourly fear of their lives and property, and that they intended to abandon the country as soon as possible.

The Collector of Customs at that port is powerless, and his authority utterly disregarded. Already the Indians have begun to plunder the Government buildings, carrying away doors and windows, tearing down and burning the stockade about the deserted garrison, and there is no authority to interfere and prevent the demolition.

Sitka Jack, the leading Indian Chief in that Territory, has notified a number of Northern tribes to come down to Sitka, where they will hold a grand pow-pow about the 1st of October.

Among the settlers it is feared this meeting of Indians will be the signal for a general plunder of the town, and probable massacre of the inhabitants.

A Government steamer was at that port only a few weeks ago, but the Indians regarded it with the utmost contempt, saying they could very easily capture it if they desired.

A general feeling of insecurity has completely paralyzed the business of the territory, and unless the Government speedily offers protection to the settlers it will be totally abandoned.

CHANGE OF BASE.

The announcement in our advertising columns that the jewelry firm of Giles, Bro. & Co., 266 and 268 Wabash avenue, will to-day at 10 a. m. commence to sell at auction their large and costly retail stock of watches, jewelry, diamonds, and silverware, with the intention of quitting the retail trade, causes much comment. The stock cannot be used in the wholesale trade, as goods such as this stock contains are not kept outside of a store of this class. This change to an exclusive wholesale business makes it imperative that the stock be turned into cash, no matter what price is obtained for them. The wide reputation of this firm is a sufficient guarantee that the sale is positive and without limit or reserve as advertised, and we have no doubt that the public will take advantage of so unusual a chance to secure goods in this line now, instead of waiting to purchase during the holidays, when prices are highest. The sale will positively last but ten days. Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

A GOOD LOCAL INVESTMENT.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, Henry Greenebaum & Co. are offering to investors at 103 and accrued interest 7 per cent West Chicago Park bonds, due in 1890, the interest payable semi-annually. Of these bonds Mr. Post, of New York, says: "We recommend them as one of the very best and cheapest issues of first-class bonds now in the market." The credit of the Town of West Chicago is irrevocably pledged to secure the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds. The validity of the law under which they were issued has been passed on by the Supreme Court, and therefore there can be no question as to the soundness of these securities, and it is impossible to see what can hereafter depreciate their value. Any further information concerning these excellent bonds can be secured from Henry Greenebaum & Co.

THE FIDELITY BANK

has had the "gumption" to close. The best place to deposit your money is in your mouth. The best full sets of teeth for $8. These are identical in every respect with those you pay from $20 to $35 for elsewhere. Drs. McChesney's, corner of Clark and Randolph streets.

GEMS OF ALL ODORS.

A trial will convince the most sensitive that Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are the gems of all odors—like freshly-gathered flowers.

A CANDIDATE.

Mr. William S. Young, Jr., present Deputy Clerk of the County Court, is a candidate for Probate Clerk before the Republican Convention.

THE COUNCIL.

Ald. Lawler Anxious to Have the Corporation Counsel Abolished.

And a Lively Wrangle Takes Place Over Its Reference.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Ald. Cook in the chair. After some discussion the resolution relating to sureties on grocery bonds, adopted at the previous meeting, was reconsidered, and on motion of Ald. Ryan was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The Clerk read the following:

> *Be it ordained*, That the office of Counsel to the Corporation, as it is now established by law, be and the same is hereby abolished.
>
> Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

The Clerk gave the name of Ald. Sweeney as the author of this production. Mr. Sweeney indignantly denied the paternity, and Ald. Lawler explained that he owned it. The ordinance was then laid on the table by a vote of 21 to 2.

Ald. White protested that the ordinance ought to have gone to a committee. He didn't want to be sat down upon himself, and didn't want to see any other Alderman so treated. Therefore he moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Ald. Cullerton said any one who would introduce such a thing ought to have it voted down, and accordingly moved to lay the last motion on the table. The ordinance was finally shelved: 23 to 10.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Ald. Stewart offered the following:

> *Be it ordained, etc.*, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby directed to close a contract with the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company for lighting the street-lamps and public buildings from May, 1877, to May, 1878, at a price not exceeding $1.65 per thousand feet, and with the People's Gas-Light & Coke Company from the 1st day of October, 1876, to the 1st day of May, 1878, at a price not exceeding $2 per thousand feet.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Gas, with instructions to report at the next meeting, and the subject was made the special order for 9 p. m.

ALD. LAWLER RENEWED

his ordinance abolishing the Corporation Counsel.

Ald. White moved to refer to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Cullerton moved to refer to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division.

A protracted wrangle followed on the question of parliamentary law involved, the trouble being in deciding between the committees. The Chair decided against Ald. Cullerton, who then took an appeal from the decision.

Ald. White—I move that the appeal from the decision of the Chair be "lied" on the table.

Twenty minutes of cross-firing, replications, demurrers, and counter-allegations followed, the mess getting a trifle worse mixed as the explanations increased. A more miserable exhibition of filibustering never was seen even under the Colvin-Hildreth regime, when every meeting was a miniature edition of Donnybrook Fair. The Chair lost the run of the thing about 8:25 p. m., and the reporters gave it up ten minutes later. Finally an Alderman who had got sick of the whole business moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Notwithstanding this fact, another row followed as to what in thunder they were voting on, and Ald. Cullerton demanded that the Clerk should state the case; he didn't want what the Chair had to say about it. The decision of the Chair was sustained, and the resolution therefore went to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Gilbert offered the following:

> Whereas, An ordinance was introduced purporting to come from Ald. Sweeney, seeking to abolish the office of Counsel to the Corporation; and
>
> Whereas, Ald. Sweeney denies the authorship of the same; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to investigate the reason for such action and facts concerning the introduction of said ordinance, and by whom.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to adjourn. He had come down to the Council to work, and if they were going to fool away time, he wanted to go home. The motion did not prevail.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ald. Sweeney offered a resolution directing the Building Committee to report what progress, if any, had been made on the city's portion of the Court-House.

Another circus followed in regard to the reference of this resolution, half a dozen committees being called for. Finally the resolution was referred to the Building Committee, and their report was made the special order for 8 o'clock at the next regular meeting.

On motion of Ald. Throop the Council adjourned, having spent an almost entirely profitless session.

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

The defendants in the whisky cases have, as is well known, filed pleas setting up their immunity from forfeiture or punishment through promises of the Government to that effect. District-Attorney Bangs and his assistant, Mr. Thompson, are, however, of the opinion that this immunity is invalid. They have filed demurrers to those pleas, and notice has been given that the arguments on these demurrers will come up to-morrow morning before Judge Drummond.

Judge Blodgett yesterday ordered a Grand Jury to be summoned in the United States District Court for Oct. 3.

The Chancery suit of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Louis H. Meyer and Samuel J. Tilden, involving some $60,000, was yesterday transferred to the United States Circuit Court on the petition of Meyer.

Judge Williams yesterday granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Clara Kaltwasser from George A. Kaltwasser, for desertion; Mary T. Carl from Carl Otto Carl, cause drunkenness; Calista Tubbs from Ira H. Tubbs, on account of his adultery; Paulina Lehmann from August Lehmann, for desertion; Jennie J. Rucks from August F. Rucks, cause desertion; Henrietta Schultz from Gotlieb Schultz, desertion; and Kate A. Reilly from Joseph F. Reilly, on account of his cruelty.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The bankruptcy department of the United States District Court was unusually active yesterday, five new petitions being filed. Henry T. Jones, of Riverside, went in voluntarily, showing $10,800 of secured debts and $33,593.51 of unsecured. His assets comprise $1,600 worth of land; notes and accounts, $16,413; and 250 shares of stock in the Chicago Gas-Machine Company. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

An involuntary petition was filed against William E. Spencer, a dealer in cutlery, guns, etc., at 54 State street, doing business as W. E. Spencer & Co., by the following parties: Merwin, Hulbert & Co., on a claim for $3,841.81; Herman Baker & Co., $7,560; Spies, Kissam & Co., $1,797.49; Waterbury Bros. & Co., $434.23; Windmuller & Roliker, $361.55; Charles Biggs, $276.02; Graff & Nevins, $1,066.94; George W. Hoffman, $7,000; and W. B. Piera, $526.85. Suspension of payment only is charged. Spencer confessed the charge and was adjudicated bankrupt. A warrant was issued returnable Oct. 24, and William B. Pierce was appointed Assignee.

An involuntary petition was also filed against the Frank Douglas Machinery Company, doing business at No. 253 South Canal street, by the following of its creditors: The A. Plamondon Manufacturing Company, $1,615.93; Shields & Goddard, $622.41; and Joseph T. Ryerson, $279.56. The charge is that the debtor on the 1st inst. made a preferential assignment of about $6,300 worth of notes to the First National Bank of Middletown, Conn., with intent to give it preference. A rule to show cause Oct. 5 was issued.

Richard Martin Williams, of this city, filed a voluntary petition to be declared bankrupt. His debts, all unsecured, amount to $2,223.43. No assets beyond exemptions. Reference to Hibbard.

George M. Gross, a manufacturer of cornices at 146 Michigan avenue, and doing business under the firm name of George M. Gross & Co., also went into voluntary bankruptcy. His preferred debts are $58, the secured $44, and the unsecured $4,490.50. The assets consist of cash, notes, accounts, etc., worth about $500. The case was referred to the Register, as usual.

In the case of the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company, an order was made for the sale of the assets at private sale.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Barber & Forrey.

The creditors of J. S. Mead & Co. yesterday accepted a composition of 60 per cent in cash.

The composition meeting of Goldschmidt, Stein & Co. was postponed until 9:30 a. m. to-day.

The composition meeting of Henry S. Carter and F. L. Warren is set for 10 a. m. to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Frederick W. and Josephine Krause, J. F. H. Coates, Frank Wenter, John B. Gage, J. F. Marteno, E. Knight, J. F. Schmidt, Cornelius Condee, Lester R. Harsa, John Graham, and M. J. Johnson to foreclose a mortgage for $4,000 on Sub-Lot 5, and the west 20 feet in width of Sub-Lot 4 of Lot 2, Block 49, in the Original Town of Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James C. Holland began a suit by attachment yesterday against Joseph Duquesne to recover $2,100.

Martha E. White began a suit for $3,000 against the National Life-Insurance Company.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles L. Easton commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Frederick A. Van Dyke claiming $50,000 damages for a libel published in Sunday's *Times*.

Rachel E. Tomlinson, for the use of W. J. Rawlins, began a suit for $2,000 against the Pacific Mutual Life-Insurance Company of California.

Christian N. Svendson, Assignee of the Strickland International Cased Goods Company, began a suit in trover against Jesse Hildrup, John Stillwell, F. T. Eisen, and Samuel A. French, claiming $10,000 damages.

Mary Carroll sued William H. Turner for $1,000.

D. C. Lindley filed a petition for habeas corpus, making George Ryan, Michael Hickey, and James W. Brown defendants, and setting out that he is held for some supposed crime alleged to have been committed in Kansas in 1865. He is apprehensive lest his captors will hurry him off to Kansas, and asks to have the cause of his detention examined into.

THE CALL.

Judge Drummond—In chambers.

Judge Blodgett—Probably no court until next Monday.

Judge Gary—46 to 54, 56 and 58 to 67, inclusive. No. 45, Hoyle vs. Doyle, still on trial.

Judge Jameson—232, 234, 237, 239 to 245, 247 to 250, and 252 to 257, inclusive. No. 230, Abell vs. Bell, on trial.

Judge Moore—46, 47, 49.

Judge Rogers—56 to 79, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Booth—Set case, term No. 6, and calendar Nos. 40, 41, and 43 to 45, inclusive. No. 39, Hancock vs. Bradley, on trial.

Judge McAllister—Set case 219½, Morrison vs. Mahr. No. 112, Blattner vs. Kittner, on trial.

Judge Williams—A petition in the matter of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company.

JUDGMENTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Blodgett—National Bank of Illinois vs. Benjamin V. Page, $1,024.70.

Superior Court—Confessions—Daniel Eyer vs. Sarah Ann Dickson, the Strickland International Cased-Goods Company, Alfred Strickland, and William W. Strickland, $405.20.—W. S. Lasher vs. Lizzie and William E. Traver, $426.—A. Gridley et al. vs. Joseph Myers and Abraham Fry, $1,723.83.—Same vs. Joseph Myers, $56.15.—Same vs. Joseph Myers, $1,117.48.

Judge Gary—John S. Durand vs. Henry Dinman and H. Moe, $239.06.

Circuit Court—Judge Rogers—Matthew Marx vs. Otto Katz and Henry Westenfeld; verdict, $25.—John Lee vs. Thomas E. Courtney; verdict, $91.50, and motion for new trial.

Judge Booth—Ellsworth Manufacturing Company, use of Ensign Bennett et al., vs. James Frake, $16.48.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 24.—Supreme Court proceedings this afternoon:

407. Thornton et al. vs. Hantz, administrator, et al.; motion overruled.

41. Rehearing docket. Maher vs. Landfrom; petition allowed before.

448. Holbrook vs. Caney et al.; dismissed for want of prosecution.

449. Holbrook vs. Brekner et al.; same order.

450. Holbrook vs. Nichol et al.; same order.

803. Campbell vs. McKinnon; procedendo awarded instanter.

451. Bennett vs. Hanifan; rule to file amended bond by Oct. 2, 1877.

46. Rehearing docket. Dinet vs. Eigenmann; rehearing denied.

731. Garland vs. Peeney, etc.; appeal dismissed.

35. Crain vs. Magoon et al.; motion for rule of the plaintiff to supply a certain letter as part of the record.

153. City of Chicago vs. The People ex rel. Hack; judgment reversed as per stipulation on file.

404. Hall vs. Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company; appearance of William H. Rider, Edson Keith, and James H. Swanson, executors, and motion that they be made parties sustained.

482. People ex rel. Trustees of Schools; motion to advance the cause on the docket.

885. Dunning vs. Sherman; appeal dismissed with 10 per cent damages.

886. Morris et al. vs. Donovan; same, with 5 per cent damages.

887. Weishaar vs. Ambre; same, no damages.

889. McCord vs. Andrews; same, with 10 per cent damages, and for procedendo instanter.

890. Corning vs. Kayser; appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

391. Wisner vs. Dobson; same order.

97. Kyle vs. Town of Logan; rule discharged, and cause taken.

717. Stowell vs. Moore; motion to dismiss the appeal.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

He Is Enthusiastically Received by the People of Lynchburg.

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 24.—The Presidential party were met at Lowey's depot, seventeen miles from Lynchburg, by a committee of prominent citizens, headed by the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock. Upon the arrival here of the special train bearing the party, the distinguished visitors were greeted with tremendous cheering from an immense concourse of people, music, etc. After the party alighted, the President was presented to the Mayor of Lynchburg, who briefly extended the hospitality of the city, to which the President replied: "I am very grateful indeed, sir, to you for your kind words of welcome."

The party, in charge of the members of the Reception Committee, were then seated in carriages, and the line of march taken up, with the Home Guard of Lynchburg and Lynchburg Light Artillery as an escort. All along the streets from the depot to the Norvell House there was a constant ovation from the people, who filled every available place from which a sight of the party could be had.

Upon arriving at the Norvell House the President and suite were conducted to the front portico, when Mr. Bocock, Chairman of the Reception Committee, addressed his Excellency, tendering on behalf of Lynchburg a sincere welcome to the City of Hills, the first Virginia city visited by him. After commending the President's course towards the South, and his efforts to reform the Civil Service, he said:

> If your efforts are to continue as they have begun, I can foresee great results ahead. Under the inspiration of thought, a vision of the future comes before me. The chasm that once yawned so wide and so bloody between the Southern and Northern States is filled and obliterated. Bright flowers of charity and concord lift their pure heads in the sunlight of a favoring Heaven, and there overhangs in all its gorgeous colors a beam of promise and hope.

The President said:

> My Friends: It is very gratifying to have an opportunity to make the acquaintance of so large a number of ladies, gentlemen, and people of Lynchburg, and of this section of the State of Virginia. A week ago I entered what the speakers who then welcomed me were pleased to term "the gateway to the South and Southwest"—Louisville. Since then I have met the people of three great former slaveholding States—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. I have the happiness to assure you that I met those assemblages feeling and thinking as you do to-day. Those audiences, like this one, were composed of representatives of all political parties, and in each there was a respectable sprinkling of veterans of both armies. I felt by their welcome perfectly at home. The gentleman who just now welcomed me to your city I am glad to note referred to the early history of my own State, a territory formerly belonging to his own Virginia. I don't forget how much indebted to Virginia are five of our great States, and remember with pride and with pleasure their origin. Mr. Jefferson gave to us that which has proved the corner-stone of our morality, education, and equality of rights before the law. We have grown up and flourished in pursuing in constitution and laws the pathway Jefferson marked out. In time daughters and mothers came to differ for causes for which we were not responsible, but we will have no discussion now. It is enough to know now that every cause for hostility, estrangement, an alienation has been removed forever. He who does not see the hand of Providence in this is not likely to ever notice any Providential interference. The restoration to ancient friendship is the result we have come to,—a result that every good man has prayed for. The day is here. There [pointing to the military] stand men who were against us from '61 to '65. To-day there is no shadow between us. You risked your lives for your convictions. [Applause.] Good men and good women respect those who risk their all in a cause which they believe to be right. [Cheers.] I know you respect the men who fought against you for what they believed right. There may be some among us, there may be some in the South, there may be many in both sections, not reconciled, but we all know that in the march of progress there are always some stragglers. [Applause.] There is a front rank and a rear rank in all armies. The great body of the people now move forward under the Constitution and Union, and all the rest will soon be glad to be with us. Nobody yields any of their convictions. We all believe that one nation is better than two; that one constitution is better than two; that one flag is better than two. The question has been which was the right one [applause], and that is settled. [Laughter.] That horse carries two men [pointing to an animal upon whose back were two persons] when one would be better. [Great laughter and applause.]
>
> Your honorable speaker said that all sections, all States, and all citizens should have equal and exact justice. The Government now regards all as equal citizens. I rejoice that Virginia understands the Constitution as we do. I have talked long enough. [Cries of "No, no."] My newspaper friends no doubt think so. [Cries of "Go on, Mr. President."] I could talk a great deal more where I have such agreeable audiences, for how could I stop when they greet me as you do?
>
> I desire to introduce to you some friends who are associated with me in the government of the country.

The President introduced Secretaries Evarts and Key, who made brief addresses.

At the conclusion of the speaking Mrs. Hayes was introduced and greeted with most hearty applause.

The President held a reception in the parlors of the hotel this afternoon, and was called on by vast crowds.

To-night the visitors will be banqueted at the Norvell House, after which a German will be given in honor of the ladies of the party.

The visitors leave to-morrow morning for Charlottesville, where they will visit Monticello, the home and burial-place of Jefferson.

A Prima Donna Outwitted.

Theatre.

In the third act of "La Reine de Chypre," it will be remembered, there is an exquisite duet commencing, "Triste exile sur la terue etrangere." While the piece was in rehearsal for its first production, Halevy insisted that this duet should be passed over, or at any rate sung in a very low key and without expression. "For," said he, "if it comes to the ears of Mme. Stoltz, she will certainly not allow it to be sung." Mme. Stoltz, in fact, had undertaken to play the *Queen*, and required the music of the other parts to be kept down to a somewhat low level. During the rehearsals of the third act, having nothing to do, she usually went into her dressing-room. The final rehearsal came, and Halevy was all anxiety about the duet. Suddenly a happy thought occurred to him. "How long does it take Mme. Stoltz to change for the fourth act?" he asked the habilleuse. "Ten minutes, for a dozen large rubies have to be got through the buttonholes of her corsage." "Only twelve rubies!" exclaimed Halevy, "that is not half enough; send for twenty more." Madame was not sorry to decorate herself to the extent suggested; the rehearsals of the third act were finished before her toilet had been completed, and the composer breathed freely. Great, no doubt, were the amazement and indignation of the cantatrice when she found that a morceau which she had never heard of was accepted on all sides as the most delicious thing in the opera.

HYDE PARK EXTORTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—The Hyde Park Trustees ordered a bill of $700 paid, without asking any questions, for making the assessment for the Pumping-Works. In other large towns, like Bloomington or Elgin, from $50 to $75 would be considered a large bill for making a like assessment. The Forty-first-street sewer assessment was another great wrong to the taxpayers. A business-man could make either of those assessments in three days, and a correct one at that. The map of Hyde Park, where every lot and its measurement appears, is accessible to all. I understand that some of the lots north of Forty-third-street are not assessed for the Forty-first street sewer. How is that? One of the most outrageous wrongs that has ever been attempted in Hyde Park is the building of the Forty-first-street sewer, against the wishes of the taxpayers in that part of the town. Nine out of ten of the property-owners on Forty-first street are opposed to the said sewer. This fact has been proven by a remonstrance signed by the property-holders. All of the large property-owners went before the courts and prevented the confirmation of the assessment. The funds to pay for the building of the said sewer must be largely drawn from the Town Fund. Is it not time for the taxpayers to wake up? If our Trustees can carry out their plans the Town of Hyde Park will soon be pumped dry, mark that. I have owned property in Hyde Park for twenty-five years and have never heard of South Chicago being under water until within the last three years. I understand there was a mortgage or something heavy put upon South Chicago about that time which might in a measure account for its present depression. Possibly, when that mortgage is lifted, the land will rise to its previous level, and be dry again. Possibly, in former years, the Calumet River flowed up-hill. This mortgage may have eased its current, but those interested in effecting this have caused a very strong up-hill current among the other taxpayers of the town. The Trustees have a way of letting a contract at one price, and making the assessment nearly double that price, possibly that the Assessor's percentage might be correspondingly larger. This is a fraud on its face. I have, during the last eight years, paid more than ten assessments made in that way, and have not as yet received any of the excess back. The assessments should be made at the same figure the contract is let at; there are no extras. The surveyors and lawyers are hired by the year. If the Trustees did not meet but once a month, and then exert themselves to stop improvements, the taxpayers would be much better satisfied; that was the understanding last spring when this new Board went into power. The town has already spent from $16,000 to $18,000 on the Morgan Park, in District No. 1, and more funds are now being used in that direction.

Taxpayer.

YELLOW FEVER.

Fernandina, Sept. 24.—One death since last report. Forty new cases to-day.

Ozonised Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

MARRIAGES.

TABER—HUTCHINS—Sept. 15, at the residence of Mrs. Wilcox, 300 West Van Buren street, by the Rev. D. R. Mansfield, Mr. S. Taber and Mrs. M. J. Hutchins, both of Chicago.

MERRIAM—HARMON—Sept. 24, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oakland, by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, Mr. Charles W. Merriam and Miss Alice Harmon.

DEATHS.

ODOM—Sept. 21, at her residence on Forty-fifth street, near Cottage Grove avenue, after a long and painful illness, of cancer, Mary S., wife of George M. Odom, aged 33 years.

DEASY—Sept. 24, at Lyons, Ill., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, James Deasy, aged 38 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 25, 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

BURGE—Sept. 24, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jennie Ackland, 186 Bremer street, of typhoid pneumonia, Cora Louisa, daughter of George and Lydia Burge, aged 10 years 5 months and 18 days.

☞ Mitchell, Ont., papers please copy.

CORRIGAN—Sept. 24, 1777, Mary, daughter of W. J. and J. E. Corrigan, aged 3 years 9 months and 9 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 25, from 121 Forquer street, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

THOMAS—At 12:30 Monday morning, Sept. 24, Maria S., wife of Edwin Thomas, Jr.

Funeral from St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock this a. m.

☞ Buffalo, Albany, New York City, Toronto, and Washington papers please notice.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Seventh Ward Auxiliary Republican Club will convene Tuesday evening, 25th inst., at 8 p. m. All Republicans are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be attended to. Place, 392 West Fourteenth street.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes!

LADIES AND GENTS.

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 107 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,

47 & 49 West Lake Street.

CHICAGO.

☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN J. HENRY,

58 and 60 Lake-st.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 9:30.

Just received, large lines of prime goods, to be sold without reserve.

JOHN J. HENRY, Auctioneer.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

This a. m. at 10 o'clock,

POSITIVE SALE

OF

500 doz. Imported Pickles, Sauces, and Jellies,

FROM THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. DEALERS, HOTEL and RESTAURANT KEEPERS are especially invited to attend this sale.

By RADDIN & CLAPP,

Peremptory Auction Trade Sale of

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

2,500 Cases. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

138 and 140 Wabash-av.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 25, at 9½ o'clock. Splendid line of New Fall Goods, without reserve.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs.

By ROSENFELD & MUNZER,

Auctioneers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

AN ATTRACTIVE TRADE SALE.

This morning at 10 o'clock sharp

Catalogues can be had in salesroom.

ROSENFELD & MUNZER, Auctioneers.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Babbitt's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Babbitt has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of industry.

"B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT. New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

THE AUCTION SALE

OIL PAINTINGS,

AT STORES

79 & 81 State-st.,

WILL BE CONTINUED AT

10 o'clock this morning, 2:30 and 7 p. m.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

On Tuesday Next, 25th, at 12 O'clock Sharp,

We will sell opposite our Salesrooms, 80 Randolph-st., for a party leaving the city, a nearly new Ten Broeck Buggy, Black Horse, and harness, and one set heavy Double Harness. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

For Tuesday, Sept. 25,

AT 9:30 A. M.,

We have at our Stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st., an immense sale of new and second-hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, and GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

At 12 o'clock sharp, a Horse, Buggy, and Harness.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

At 518 Wabash-av.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 26, at 10 o'clk, the entire furniture of Residence at Auction.

Marble-top Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves,

General Housekeeping Effects, all nearly new and in perfect order, and first-class. Sale without reserve. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

REGULAR TRADE SALE,

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Sept. 25, 9:30 a. m.

A Very Important Showing in

SEASONABLE GOODS

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE,

Sept. 26, at 9:30 a. m., we shall sell

Eighteen Hundred Cases

CUSTOM-MADE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Including FULL LINES of STANDARD FALL AND WINTER WEAR, which buyers are invited to inspect.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock,

ANOTHER

Special Sale of an Elegant Assortment of Upholstered Furniture,

Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, new style Bedsteads and Bureaus, Whatnots, Hall Trees, Chairs and Rockers, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Springs, Brussels, Three-Ply and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, &c. Attend this sale for bargains.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 25, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

At our salesrooms 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE.

Crockery, Carpets, Oilcloths, Furniture, Pianos, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, at 9¼ o'clock, at our salesrooms 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE.

Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Etc.,

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, AT OUR SALESROOMS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

☞ MERCHANTS WILL FIND SALABLE GOODS AT OUR SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

I will sell every evening, commencing at 7 o'clock to-morrow, at my store, corner Monroe and Clark-sts.,

SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES,

Jewelry, Diamonds,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

FOR CASH ONLY. Every article will be guaranteed.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

By L. B. MANTONYA & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st., up-stairs.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, when we shall close out to the highest bidder the entire stock of a Bankrupt Shoe House. Also full line Chicago Custom-Made Boots.